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Choice Line of Writing Materials.

Pictures from 5 Cents to \$25.00.

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Canney's Music Store,

67 CONGRESS ST.

COMMERCIAL CLUB WHISKEY.

A Pure Beverage, Especially Adapted For
Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It

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Thomas Loughlin Islington Street

AGENT FOR PORTSMOUTH.

Market Street

MARBLE WORKS,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS AND TABLES.

All work set with foundation of stone and cement.
First-class work and reasonable prices.

JOHN H. DOWD,

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

MIXED PAINTS!

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A. P. WENDELL & CO.

2 MARKET SQUARE.



THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monu-
ments at work in the best and most appropriate
style, employing material which experience
has shown to be best fitted to retain its color
and quality.
We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester,

Shop and Yard

No. 2 Water Street.

ATLAS 51
READY MIXED
PAINT
DEVOL'S 52

IF YOU HAVE ANY PAINTING TO DO WE HAVE THE
PAINT THAT WILL SUIT YOU.

Rider & Cotton

65 MARKET STREET.

FIFTEEN TO FIVE.

Senate Passes License Bill By That Vote.

Law Under Consideration For Practically The Entire Day.

Several Amendments Proposed By The Prohibitionist Members Are Rejected.

Concord, March 25.—The license bill, passed last Friday morning by the house of representatives, was passed by the state senate, as amended, at nine o'clock tonight. The vote stood: yes, 15, no, 5, one paired and two senators absent and not voting.

The senate passed practically the entire day in the consideration of the liquor law, but the debate was devoid of any especially sensational features.

The prohibitionists continued their opposition and presented many amendments, all of which were rejected. A number of minor amendments were, however, adopted, which will necessitate sending the bill back to the house.

The debate was a long one, despite the comparatively quiet tone of the speeches. Everyone who desired to be heard on the subject was given an opportunity to speak. It was evident very early in the session that the bill had a large majority in its favor and that it must pass when the final test came.

The roll call resulted as follows: Yes—Senators Keyes, Lewande, Tolles, Hoyt, Cooper, Marvin, Neal, Lightbody, Bickford, Foley, Hoitt, Thompson, Richmond, Page, Tilton.

No—Senators Bunnell, Felt, Fellows, Fuller, Wilkins.

Twenty-four amendments were adopted and incorporated upon the bill when the committee's report to the senate was made. For the most part these were simply perfecting the bill in workable form, extending it in some instances. Three of the amendments simply introduced the word "commissioner" among other officers charged with certain duties and privileges as to inspection. Another put the word "firms" in section 1. "Bottlers" were added to the eighth license class. All classes graded by population were made in the same as of the second class, ranging from 10,000 to 40,000. This affects Concord in the third and fourth class, advancing it one grade. The eighth class was added to those which might be granted in a no license town in the discretion of the commission. Hardware and paint dealers for the sale of pure alcohol were added to the fifth class.

It was provided that the sale of liquor should be legal after the third Tuesday of May, instead of May 1, and that all licenses should end May 1, 1904, and every May 1 thereafter. The granting of club licenses was limited to the discretion of the commission. As to who may take out licenses it was added that a resident of an adjoining town or city to that in which the business might be carried on, and the provisions as to a co-partnership was made to conform thereto. Section 15, as to persons prohibited, which read: "First, to a minor, unless accompanied by his parent or guardian," was amended by striking out all quoted after "minor."

The more radical amendments were those striking out from section 13 the provisions as to the surrender of a license and the recovery of license fee in part by a person ceasing the business; changing the hours of closing saloons from 10 o'clock to 11 o'clock p. m.; giving the commission power to deny a license "in any location where the traffic shall be deemed detrimental to the public welfare;" section 8, dealing with bond, is made to provide that no bond shall be of less than \$500, and the proviso as to hotel licenses. The senate struck out all of the house amendment relating to requiring the partaking of and paying for a meal

costing not less than twenty-five cents, not to sell to a resident, nor maintain a barroom or bar. The prohibition to sell to none but bona fide guests was allowed to remain. It was also provided that the expenses of the state office of hygiene on the work under this act should be paid from the license money.

AT 3 IN THE MORNING.

Then it is that Portsmouth is more like the city of the dead than it is at any other time.

Did you ever stop to think how much Portsmouth is like a city of the dead at three o'clock in the morning? Your duties, the lodge, or possibly the club, may have kept you out, and in that case you know how leathlike it is at this hour of the morning.

At three o'clock p. m. (good morning) more people are tucked away in their beds than at any other hour of the day. The revelers of the night have sought repose, tired and exhausted, and the early risers are still in the land of dreams, not to be disturbed by the infernal burr of the alarm clock for several hours. At this hour the life of Portsmouth is at its lowest ebb.

There is never a time when the streets are wholly deserted. No matter at what hour, how stormy the night or how quiet it is, some one is always roaming around.

Ask the early riser who are the first ones up in Portsmouth, and it is men; but, in truth, they do not live in the city at all. The milkmen are the farmers, and there are scores of them, who live several miles out of the city and drive into town with their loads of liquid. These men tumble out of bed soon after the city folks have tumbled in and start business with the break of day.

Without a doubt cooks and janitors at the hotels and boarding houses are the first people up in the morning. Early breakfasts have to be served to the hungry workmen and it takes time to prepare these repasts. With this class of laborers, perhaps, may be included the hostler or tablemen, although in a large livery stable there are generally night and day men. These are followed by the laboring people. Very shortly after these come the mechanics and storekeepers and lastly the shoppers and society people.

SPRING HOBOS THICK.

Railroad Employed Continually
Bothered By Them At This Time
In The Year.

"Spring hobos," remarked one of the men at the round house last evening, "are growing thicker than flies on a sheet of stick 'em paper. There isn't a train that does not bring in its full quota and it keeps the brakemen continually on the alert."

With the dawning of spring, the hobo (genus *laxus* when correctly termed) emerges from his chrysalis and shakes the dust from his feet before starting on his summer pilgrimage; a discomfort and worry to railroad men in general. Tramps as a rule are a most ungrateful lot. They are under the impression that the world owes them a living, and they generally get it.

With the first sign of warm weather, before robins were even thought of by the good people of Portsmouth, the tramps began to put in an appearance. The upper freight yard seems to be their rendezvous and they can be found basking there in the sunlight during the day or tucked away in some freight car at night. They display a great love for sour beer, and it is for this reason that they probably make their appearance near the brewery. When filled with "scut" they are an ugly lot and cause the police as well as railroad men no end of trouble.

Of course there are tramps the year around, but the frost of winter drives some of them to cover. They generally seek a warmer climate or do something that will keep them under cover of the poor house or county farm through the months of snow. The timid housewife and the generous housekeepers' troubles begin with the tramps, but they are not to be compared. There is not a harbinging of spring, no birds or flowers, that can be relied upon as the tramps.

OCEAN BOULEVARD COMMISSIONERS.

Appointed by Governor and Council
On Wednesday.

At the meeting of the governor and council on Wednesday the following appointments were made: Derry police court—Leonard H. Pillsbury, justice; Ernest L. Abbott special justice.

Coroner for Rockingham county—Harry W. Newell of Derry.
Ocean boulevard commissioners—Alfred F. Howard of Portsmouth; William H. C. Follansby of Exeter and Warren Brown of Hampton Falls.

Councillors Kennett and Collins were appointed a committee to canvas the returns of the vote upon the proposed amendments to the constitution and reported that the first second, fourth and eighth amendments had been adopted by a two-thirds vote of all the votes cast; that the third, fifth and sixth, seventh, ninth and tenth amendments were lost, and advised the governor to issue his proclamation accordingly.

The total vote on the constitutional amendments is as follows:

	Yes.	No.
First (Educational test)	28,401	8,802
Second (Militia)	23,223	7,577
Third (Commissionary)	17,911	10,062
Fourth (Franchise tax)	20,217	10,269
Fifth (Police court)	19,722	11,529
Sixth (Religious test)	16,611	15,722
Seventh (Suffrage)	19,089	21,722
Eighth (Trusts)	23,732	8,855
Ninth (Appointments)	20,293	13,062
Tenth (Voting districts)	16,747	13,394

At the afternoon session, Thomas W. Worrell of Laconia was appointed an inspector of steamboats.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE.

Two New Presiding Elders Will Have to Be Appointed.

The annual conference of New Hampshire Methodists is to be held at Woodsville, April 15 to 20.

At the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1900 the time limit, which allowed a minister to be assigned to the same pastorate for five consecutive years, was removed. The effect of this removal does not seem to have made any appreciable difference in the length of the term of pastorates within the bounds of this conference. There are twenty-six pastoral charges in the conference. Of this number, Rev. William Woods of Exeter is the only minister who has served the same church for six consecutive years. Only four have had five-year terms, thirteen have had four years, twenty have had three years and the remainder have had two or one year pastorates.

Rev. O. S. Bakatel and Rev. J. E. Robins, presiding elders of the Concord and Dover districts, each reach the limit of their presiding eldership, which is six years. The bishop will, therefore, have to appoint two new presiding elders. Who these will be seems to be a matter for speculation. The bishop will announce the names on the last day of the conference.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.

A \$2 Certificate That Ought to Be Detected At Once.

The secret service division of the treasury department has received a new counterfeit \$2 silver certificate, series 1899, check letter "C", Lyons register, Roberts treasurer.

The counterfeit seems to have been printed from photo-etched plates on two pieces of stiff paper with silk threads between.

On the back of the note the word certificate is spelled "certificato," public is spelled "purlic," when "uden," and May "Mal." The thickness of the paper should attract attention immediately.

THE MORSE IN COLLISION.

The four-masted schooner *Mary E. Morse* of Bath was in collision with the steamer *Parthian*, bound from Philadelphia to Boston, and abandoned at sea. The crew was rescued by the steamer. The *Morse* was bound from Port Royal, S. C. to Boston, loaded with lumber. She was well known at this port, having been here a number of times with coal.

RUMORED RESIGNATION.

Report is current in Rye that one of its pastors is to resign in June and move to California.

Ayer's

Only 35¢ You look at least 60. Restore color to your gray hair. Why not? Lowell, Mass.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., March 26.

Wentworth hall was packed to its doors last evening, at the opening of the Kittery Baseball club's entertainment and fair. The hall was very prettily decorated with bunting of pink, pale green and white, festooned from the four corners to the chandelier in the center. On either side of the hall were two booths, tastefully arranged, and also rimmed with bunting. The booth in the right was a picture in itself, being decorated with green and white tissue paper, and everything about the table and upon it was made of paper. There were flowers of all kinds, ornaments, table doilies and centerpieces. Next was a fancy table, where was to be had almost anything one could desire in that line. On the left was a heavily oaded table filled with the most emptying sweets, nearly all home-made. Next was a prize table and were were a variety of articles to be drawn with the lucky number fished from the pond. Among the articles generously donated were desk, lamp, chairs, box of tea, ham and many other things.

The following interesting program was much enjoyed:

Piano solo, Miss Cora Milliken
Vocal solo, Mrs. Walter Luitis
Vocal solo, Miss Lena Lamire
Music and dancing.

Messrs. Snow and Roberts
Intermission.

Songs, Mr. Goodline
Duet, Misses Bennett and Bunker
Songs and dancing.

Messrs. Snow and Roberts
The fair continues this evening.

The small boy with the rifle should once more read the notice which has been posted for nearly two years in the postoffice, warning against the killing of birds.

Plenty of dandelions at Prince's Market.

The I. O. G. T. gave up their regular meeting of this week for the sake of the Kittery Baseball club. This action is much appreciated by the ball players.

Mrs. Ida Manson is confined once more to her home with an attack of rheumatism.

Corned Beef, 5, 6, 7 and 8 cents per lb at Prince's Market.

The W. C. T. U. met in the Rice Public Library this afternoon.

Schools will begin on Monday.

Miss Eva Luitis is attending to the orders at Wilson and Drinkwater's express office during Mrs. Manson's absence.

Good Tea, 40 cents per lb at Prince's Market.

EGGS GETTING CHEAP.

Now is the time that hens are getting busy and it will not be long before the price of fresh eggs will be down to the normal figure. Egg dealers predict that the supply of eggs for Easter will be plentiful and cheap. Western eggs were quoted at 17 to 22 cents a dozen today, while nearly fresh eggs are bringing 20 cents a dozen. The price has been falling since warm weather came in and it is expected that it will go still lower. The farmers are bringing in their fresh eggs freely and this will tend to bring the price of strictly fresh eggs down to those of the western product.

HIGH PRICES FOR HORSES.

According to the opinion of some horse dealers, the price of horses will be high this year. There is a strong and growing demand for gentlemen's drivers, and speed horses as well, and the prices are twenty per cent higher than they were last year. Bay is the color sought after, and the horse must be a good style, with plenty of knee action, and at the same time be able to go along some on the road.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup seems adapted to the needs of the children. Pleasant to take; soothing in its influence. It is the remedy of all remedies for every form of throat and lung disease.

"THE CAUSES OF FRANCE."

Rev. Mr. Hovey Describes A Curious
Region To The Grafton Club.

Rev. Horace E. Hovey of Newburyport gave a fine address on "The Causes and Canyons of France" before the Grafton club on Wednesday evening at Peirce hall, to a large and most attentive audience.

The region described by Mr. Hovey is one seldom visited by continental travelers, notwithstanding it is one of the most interesting corners of Europe. The inhabitants are primitive in their ways of living, many of them making their homes in caves, evidently hollowed out by a prehistoric people.

The mimic city, "Montpelier le Vieux," is one of the most curious sights of the entire curious region. Ruins, apparently those of an ancient metropolis, cover four thousand acres of ground and provide the traveler with splendid opportunities to give his imagination free rein.

Mr. Hovey floated through the gorges of the Tarn for forty-six miles in a canoe, and his account of this wonderful ride was absorbingly interesting.

The caves of the Causes are very similar to those of Arizona and like them appear to have been designed for both dwellings and tombs. The people who live in these caves and in the neighboring shepherd's huts are among the most peculiar in the world. Their speech is a singular patois and their occupations exactly like those of their ancestors, who lived hundreds of years ago.

The address was one of the most important ever given before the Grafton club and Mr. Hovey's graphic descriptions gave to it a charm which added much to its value and held the closest attention of the audience.

MINISTERS OF MANCHESTER THANK REMICH.

The Manchester Evangelical Ministerial association adopted the following, the other day:

Resolved, That we extend our hearty vote of thanks to the Hon. D. C. Remich of Littleton, for the heroic stand taken, and for the hard fight he has made in the house of representatives in the interest of the temperance people of the state.

PROSPECT OF PLENTY TO DO.

Painters and carpenters in Portsmouth are looking for an unusually busy season. A local painter states that he looks for the best summer's work in years as the soft coal which was used in large quantities last winter has discolored many dwellings to such an extent that it will be absolutely necessary to have them painted this year.

BRIGHT AND EFFECTIVE.

The Rhode Island chapter of the American Institute of Architects, which is now holding an exhibition of architectural drawings at the Rhode Island School of Design, has among the water colors in the exhibit, the preliminary studies for the Portsmouth Savings bank, which are particularly bright and effective.

When in Exeter

— TRY A —
DR. WOOD'S

— AT THE —
SQUAMSCOTT HOUSE.

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR
EXETER, N. H.

HAPPENINGS IN EXETER

Honors For Winter Term Awarded To Academy Students.

Candidates For School Treasurership Ready For The Prey.

Budget Of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, March 25. Phillips-Exeter academy closed for the spring vacation today. The faculty announced these honor men:

Senior class—Carroll S. Dean, Scranston, Pa., and Thomas York, Mt. Carmel, Pa.

Upper Middle class—Dudley N. Elmer, Richmond, Ind., Stuart C. Godfrey, Wilford, Mass., and George H. Howard, Craftsbury, Vt.

Lower Middle class—Leon Godchaux, New Orleans, La., W. H. C. Ramazzini, Mt. Carmel, Pa., Maurice R. Schraff, Natchez, Miss.

Junior class—Emery Percival Elbridge, Exeter and William E. Soule, Exeter.

These students also received honorable mention.

Senior class—Ralph M. Arkush, New York, Percival W. Brown, Exeter, Paul R. Buchanan, Honey Brook, Pa., John M. Frank, Natchez, Miss., Arthur B. Green, Washington, Fredrick E. Greene, Copenhagen, N. Y., Hudson B. Hastings, Walpole; Robert C. Latimer, York, Pa., John H. Leavitt, Georgetown, Tex., Harold T. Libby, Portland, Me., Harold T. Ludlow, Springfield, O., John T. Moss, New York, Alexander C. Nowakoski, Mt. Carmel, Pa., Clifford C. Peck, Sioux Falls, S. D., Jackson S. Pellett, Hamburg, N. Y., Jonathan Piper Stratham, Albert E. Rand, Providence, R. I., Wesley S. Sawyer, Kensington and Lawrence H. Wetherell, Newtonville, Mass.

Upper Middle class—Walter H. Anderson, Hawthorne, Ia., Thomas W. Wallace, Media, Pa., Warren A. Billetoux, Philadelphia, John C. Bishop, Johnstown, Pa., Guy L. Burwell, Charlestown, Attilio A. Cendel, Ia., Clifford, Mass., Robert F. Chamberlain, Newark Valley, N. Y., James A. Cunnacey, Milford, Mass., Francis F. French, Davenport, Ia., Frank J. Gilman, Westborough, Mass., Webster E. Kline, Dayton, O., William H. Lavitt, Hampton, Charles F. Moore, Cripple Creek, Col., Mitchell Shonberg, Pittsburg, Pa., Arthur T. Spring, Exeter, Walter L. Yoshell, Brooklyn, N. Y., Charles C. Wells, Quincy, Ill., and Earl F. Whitney, Natchez, Miss.

Lower Middle class—Hamilton H. Baker, Media, Pa., James G. Batesman, Mt. Carmel, Pa., Reuben V. Brush, Cambridge, Vt., Roger J. Hoar, Concord, Mass., Gabriel J. Leis, Wellington, N. Z., Lawson A. Soley, Fox River, N. C., Robert Carroll Talbot, Paris, Ky.

Junior class—John W. Durgin, Exeter and Robert W. Gordon, Exeter.

Tomorrow night it is expected that the trials and tribulations of many young men will be ended, for they looked for school meeting will then take place and a school treasurer for the ensuing year will be elected. The greatest fight for an office and over took place in Exeter is expected, looked forward to by everybody. As the successful candidate has to receive a majority of the votes cast, it is important to understand how one can be selected. Such one of the candidates will have to come out very powerfully a some other means will have to be devised to select a treasurer. This is a time when a citizen should be a good citizen and a good citizen should be a good citizen.

It has been such a unusual interest and persistent effort in trying to select a treasurer, that there is a general feeling of excitement about town. From such a look of competition, it is hard to choose but I want to say a word to the friends of Mr. Moore. He is a young man of energy and ability and seems to have a worthy purpose in life and confidence enough in his own ability to engage in any honorable struggle for advancement. It is a natural and commendable and careful preparation that he secured the Merrill award dollar prize in the month of October of the high school and has since then been a true index of his character. If the male voters of the town will not make an effort to let our bright young business men be then for the women come out in the evening and let them know that they know how to vote and know enough to help our high school graduates.

ONLY PARTLY TRUE.

Popular Ideas Regarding Catarrh. It is the common belief that what is popularly known as catarrh is simply a chronic cold in the head. This is true as far as it goes, but as a matter of fact catarrh is by no means confined to the nasal passages, but extends wherever the mucous membrane extends, which means nearly every part of the body. The mucous membrane is the inside skin of the body and is nearly as extensive as the outside skin and any inflammation of this membrane causing an extra secretion of fluid is really catarrh.

Catarrh is, therefore, an old enemy disguised by many confusing names, for instance: Rhinitis is nasal catarrh; laryngitis and pharyngitis, throat catarrh; gastritis, stomach catarrh; cystitis and nephritis, catarrh of the bladder and kidneys. Therefore, although the location of the trouble gives it various names, in reality the sum total is catarrh and nothing else.

Do not make the mistake of thinking you have no catarrh because the head and nose appear to be clear. If there is a cough, tickling in the throat and hoarseness, you have throat catarrh, if there is no appetite, but nausea, gagging and disgust for food especially in the morning, you have catarrh of the stomach.

The surest treatment for every form of catarrh is an internal remedy which acts especially on the blood and mucous membranes; such a remedy is the new preparation sold everywhere by druggists under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a medicine in pleasant tablet form and containing all the best and latest specifics for catarrh.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain in highly concentrated form blood-purifying, sed gum of the Eucalyptus tree and many other equally valuable curative elements, and no one who suffers from any form of catarrh and has seen the inefficiency of douches, sprays and powders will ever go back to them after once trying so pleasant a preparation as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and one which gives so much relief in so short a time.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cts. for full sized package and the regular, daily use of them will effectually cure this troublesome and dangerous disease.

The first baseball game of the season was played on the campus his afternoon between a picked nine from the academy and a picked team from the town. The battery for the former was Corcoran and Heim and Byron and Cooper were in the points or the latter.

As an example of the fact that the Exeter potato market is full, a farmer of a neighboring town came here yesterday afternoon with twelve bushels of potatoes. He was unable, however, to dispose of a bushel and had to take them home again.

The fire alarm whistle blew several times this morning. Western Union Telegraph men were at work at the depot and their wires crossed the fire alarm wires.

The Afternoon Whist club met this afternoon with Mrs. Edward E. Powell on Salem street.

Mrs. Grace Hayes gave a party at her home on Auburn street this evening.

Mrs. Annie French, an instructor in the Goffstown high school, is passing her vacation in town.

Priv. Edward Green of the Unitarian church gave his weekly Lecture all this afternoon on "At the Daily Task."

"FIGHTING MAC" A SUICIDE.

Famous Officer Of The British Army Kills Himself In Paris.

Paris, March 25.—Major General Sir Hector MacDonald, commanding the British forces in Ceylon and one of the foremost officers of the British army against whom charges based on immoral acts were filed sometime ago, committed suicide today, at the

Hotel Regina here. He shot himself in the right temple shortly before noon and expired a few minutes later. He was alone at the time.

He Rose From The Ranks.

London, March 25.—The tragic death of "Fighting Mac," who, the son of a Highland cottar, rose from the position of draper's assistant to that of a leading general of the British army, has caused deep surprise and great sorrow in London. The nature of the charges against him is not generally known.

Sir Hector MacDonald's great chance came when he was a sergeant in the Afghan army during the campaign of 1879 or 1880. With a small force, he led a furious charge and cleared out a body of Afghans who were in ambush, lying in wait for Lord Roberts. Lord Roberts offered him his choice of the Victoria cross or a commission and he chose the latter.

His greatest military achievement was his campaign in Omdurman with the Black Sudanese, against the Khalifa.

No clue has yet been obtained as to why burglarized the cottage of Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn on the Lafayette road.

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OUR SEA PROTECTION

WHY THE NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES CAME INTO BEING.

Organized on Plan of Similar Societies in Europe—Object to Arouse Public Sentiment For a Patriotic Purpose.

The Navy League of the United States, which has just been organized in New York, has for its object the education of the citizens of this great nation to the needs of a strong sea force and its value as a peace protector and to arouse national interest in the movement for a greater navy for Uncle Sam.

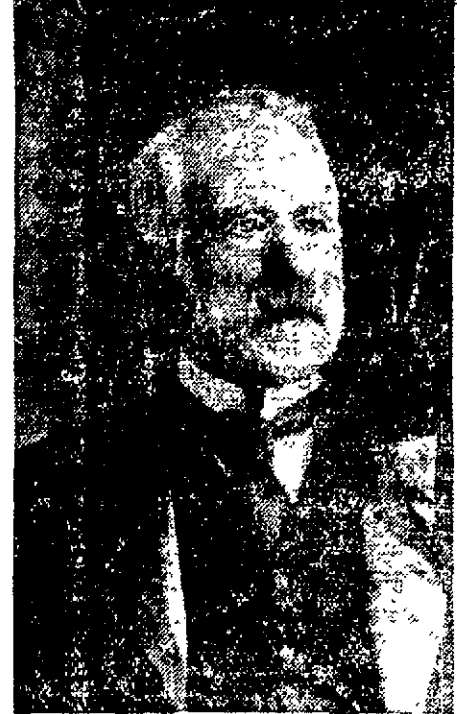
The society is modeled upon similar bodies in Great Britain, Italy, Belgium and France. These European nations have had navy leagues for many years. They are always nonpartisan in character and were created for the patriotic purpose of keeping the people of those nations informed as to the true condition of their several naval armaments.

In the foreign societies it has been the aim to tell the absolute truth, and no disguise is made of the strength or weakness of the naval equipment. Under the auspices of these naval leagues lectures are given, literature is constantly distributed, and in England and Germany a monthly journal is sent to every member of the organization.

The British league was started in 1892 and at the end of ten years has 1,000 branches in all parts of the British empire, with a membership of over 2,000,000, each member paying 4 shillings annually for the support of the publications and the cost of collecting material for dissemination.

The United States league starts out under the best of auspices and will doubtless soon equal its British rival. Benjamin F. Tracy, secretary of the navy in Harrison's cabinet, is its president, and William McAdoo, the vice president, was assistant secretary of the navy during Cleveland's administration. The new league is organized under the laws of the state of New York, and its headquarters will be in the city of New York as the proper place to unify the policy of all sections. The annual dues will be placed at \$1, which will entitle the member to all the printed matter issued by the society.

The organizers of the league expect to interest all classes of people, just as



BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

has been done in England and Germany, to the necessity of a strong navy as a safeguard. It is hoped to unify this sentiment and thus perform a great public service. While the English and German models are excellent, they will be improved upon. The movement is wholly national, and its energies will not be divided.

Vice President McAdoo has studied the navy leagues abroad and is a firm believer in the efficacy of their work. From the first he has favored the introduction of the idea on this side of the ocean. Speaking of the movement, Mr. McAdoo said he believed it would be a good thing for the country, because it is an endeavor to create and instruct an intelligent public opinion on naval matters, with the idea of increasing our naval strength, or, in other words, to combat and overcome in difference and shed light on the actual facts of the naval situation so as to prevent a fatal complacency regarding what we already have.

One bond of union between the members will be the monthly publication, which will contain a great deal of matter relating to the naval service. The league aims to be thoroughly independent and patriotic. The strong links in the navy it will try to make stronger and to strengthen the weak ones wherever found.

Benjamin F. Tracy, the president of the Navy League of the United States, is a native of Oswego, N. Y., and is a jurist and statesman of high repute. He is a veteran of the civil war, going to the front as colonel of the One Hundred and Ninth New York volunteers, which he raised. He also raised the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh regiment. He received a medal of honor for gallantry in battle and was breveted brigadier general. He has been a justice of the New York court of appeals, secretary of the navy, and was a member of the commission that drew up the charter of Greater New York. Judge Tracy is in his seventy-third year.

Now that the movement is launched a quickening of public sentiment may be looked for that will result in a few years in an American navy that will be able to cope with any that sails the seas; not for the purpose of aggression, however, but to resent it from others and to protect Uncle Sam's subjects wherever they may be.

FILMY AND DIAPHANOUS.

Character of the New Summer Things.

Elegant Lace Gowns. More filmy and diaphanous than ever will be the gowns for the coming summer—that is, the present outlook would so indicate—but I have seen in the spring so many things planned for summer that never saw the light of day that I do not exactly like to profess to be a prophet of infallibility. We know that the stores are full of all sorts of delicate and dainty things such as properly belong to the long, warm summer days, and that all who have the means to do so are now buying the first fruits of the loom, to be made up in the privacy of their homes during the quiet and much of the handsome attire intended to be worn "for nice" in some fashionable summer resort will be made then.

Almost everything save the percales and chambrays have more or less openwork in the goods, and when there is a dress to be made where the material is so much so much inset work is put into the garment that it, too, becomes transparent to a greater or lesser degree.

Foremost and first come the all lace dress patterns. Cream and white lisse laces are made wide enough so that one width is long enough for a



ELEGANT LACE GOWNS.

full skirt. Some of the designs have the skirt proper still further added to by an extra flounce some six inches deep, carrying the same figure as that in the skirt, and this is laid around the bottom of the skirt and just above a chiffon ruffle, with a close little ruche to set it out. The chiffon ruffle is set on a silk skirt which the lace skirt falls over. When the lace is dead white, it has a richer effect if the silk is cream or ivory. Not only is lisse offered, but cream and white French point d'esprit lace, and this is made up like any kind of thin goods, with tucks and overlaying of black or white lace. This makes up into extremely pretty gowns, but is not so dressy as the heavier renaissance and Irish point gowns. There is also a novel and very effective arrangement of fine batiste, with applications of lace of various kinds let in in places. Some have a combination of the batiste and net, and these have the merit of being entirely new.

Handsome gowns are produced of black silk mull with inset stripes of black lace insertion, and this is set lengthwise down the skirts to the deep graduated flounce. Where the flounce joins the rest is a band of black lace guipure, and lower down on each fan shaped fold is placed a rosette of black satin ribbon. This dress is one easy to copy and handsome when done. The waist is a blouse, with insets of insertion, and the sleeves are of the mull, with a deep fall of the mull and insertion set up and down like all the rest. The mull of which the skirt is made has the insertion laid in between, and three widths are put at the bottom of each line to form the flounce. The mull is cut in slashes wider at the bottom than the top, and they are upheld by the lace insertion flounce beneath. It makes a superb gown for a young matron.

A home gown made of white chiffon with applique and thin taffeta is shown. This dress, worn over a delicately colored lining, would be beautiful. Speaking of ribbon reminds me to say that ribbon is to be seen if not heard the coming season. In fact, it is already beginning to be noticed. This is as it should be, for aside from lace nothing is so delightful as ribbon. The ribbons of the season are in all the syndicate colors and are satin faced liberty, double faced satins, very rich, and plain taffetas. Black velvet ribbon, used as a finish is not quite so generally used, but it has by no means fallen into that awful abyss where all old fashions go and whose depths no one has sounded.

Silk mull is to be one of the dress materials for the coming season, not only for evening gowns, but also for almost any afternoon occasion. Silk mull is really strong and does not crush and will stand much wear. If the color is good and it is judiciously trimmed, one can keep such a dress all summer in fair condition. It does not crush or grow limp. Its judicious trimming I mean that the trimming around the bottom should be something that can be removed for cleaving or else be black lace.

Next to silk mull come the liberty silks and the satin twills. Both are printed in very pretty and even artistic designs. The colors are varied. The Lyons printed India silks are good value and are very useful. With a little lace and some ribbon one has a lovely and serviceable gown. The most of these seem to be in navy and black grounds, with all sorts of designs.

HENRIETTE LOUSSEAU.

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You should have a JAS. BOSS Stiffened Gold Case in order to protect the works and lessen the cost of repairs. The Boss Case is made of two layers of solid gold with a layer of stiffening metal between. It is better than a solid gold case because it is stronger and so close-fitting as to keep out gas, smoke, dust and dampness.

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"MANYWHERE" MUSIC HALL.

Now a man there was, and he coined a word. From his "hymenitis" dictionary, it described a premature blast, I've heard. And the word it was "manywhere." And the man who touched off the dynamite blast. He had never come across "anywhere." But he knew ere he hit of a brand new word. That described what he got—"many-much!"

So another man with a facile pen Wrote a song on the word "onetime." And he hoped he'd get a check "any-when." For his short "manywhere" rhyme. But response to his hope was not "instantquick!"—As a fact, it was "noneatall!"—But he got a rejection that made him sick. And they put out his trunk "inashall!"

"Manywrite" I have did on this "muchly" thought; "Manythink" has my poor brain whirled! And I've dreamed "daintight" that I really ought.

Give a "brannew" word to the world; But I've made "upmamind" that it ain't no use—It's a thankless old job anyhow; I will make "nonew" word for a world's abuse; We have got "manyslew" of 'em now! —Baltimore News.

A Howling Bargain.

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Prices 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office Tuesday morning, March 26th.

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MARDI GRAS REVELS

NEW ORLEANS' MERRY PRE-LENTEN FESTIVAL SEASON.

How the Carnival Has Changed During the Past Fifty Years—The Street Pageantry and Gorgeous Balls—How It Is Maintained.

This year's Mardi Gras, New Orleans' great midwinter festival, promises to eclipse all previous carnivals in the beauty and gorgeousness of its street pageants and in the social festivities which always precede the Lenten season. Within half a century Mardi Gras has changed from a day of indiscriminate masking, when the people of the old half French, half Spanish city indulged in a huge sort of open air masquerade ball, into a permanent annual festival extending over a period of several days and unequaled on this continent as a picturesque and unique display.

Practically it is the same as formerly, but if the celebration of this year is compared with that of half a dozen years ago it will be noticed that not only are the pageants more numerous and more elaborate, but the whole festival has been systematized as to details and arrangements.

While there are parades by several organizations the pageants of King Rex on the afternoon of Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 24, and that of the Mystic Krewe of Comus in the evening have heretofore been the most elaborate. Upward of twenty floats are in each of the parades and each year represent some new fancy. Directly after the festivities are over the committee meet and outline the plans for that of the year to follow.

And then the Mardi Gras balls. To all the citizens of New Orleans and many of the visitors there are the crowning glory of the season of merriment. There will be fifteen this year, the social season having opened on Jan. 6 with the grand ball of the Twelfth Night Revelers. The culmin-



ONE OF THE FLOATS.

tion will come with the pageant of Rex, king of the carnival, and his ball at the carnival palace in the evening, and the ball of the Mystic Krewe of Comus at the French Opera House.

Noticeable among the visitors to the Mardi Gras this year will be Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president of the United States. She will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward McIlhenny. Mr. McIlhenny served with the rough riders in Cuba and is the president's personal friend. The McIlhennys have leased a fine residence for the carnival and will entertain lavishly in Miss Roosevelt's honor.

Miss Roosevelt has received invitations from all the prominent carnival societies and to receptions and parades of the various merry monarchs who will hold brief sway while she is in the city. Had her father granted his permission she would doubtless have been chosen queen of the carnival.

The New Orleans carnival parades date back to 1827, but not until ten years later was the first organized street parade of maskers given, and not until the night of Mardi Gras, 1857, did the Mystic Krewe of Comus appear—moving upon vans or cars and representing the demon actors in "Paradise Lost."

This was the first of the several grand scenic displays which now occur yearly, the parades being followed by magnificent tableau balls.

The enormous expense is evident. In one display alone where several societies combined in one grand pageant there were nearly a hundred floats bearing tableaux, with a thousand richly dressed characters and as many horses, all brilliantly illuminated by a multitude of torches and oceans of colored fire.

Such is the New Orleans Mardi Gras, which reaches its highest tide on the Monday and Tuesday preceding Ash Wednesday, which this year falls on Feb. 25. These two days are legal holidays in Louisiana, and every one celebrates. Ash Wednesday finds the city with its festal finery stowed away and the Lenten atmosphere of sackcloth and ashes enshrouding the scene of revelry.

HOBSON OF THE MERRIMAC

Why the Spanish War Hero Resigned From the Navy.

Captain Richmond P. Hobson, whose recent resignation of his commission in the United States navy can be said to be a sensation in naval circles, sprang from obscurity to national fame by sinking the collier Merrimac in the mouth of Santiago harbor during the Spanish war.

After his release from prison Captain Hobson was engaged in raising the Spanish warship Maria Theresa, and the work under the fierce sun of the tropics first caused the eye weakness which is the cause assigned by Captain Hobson for his resignation from the navy.

From Cuba Captain Hobson went to Hongkong to superintend the recon-



RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON.

struction of some of the ships that Admiral Dewey sent to the bottom of Manila bay. Later he went to the Philippines to superintend the work of naval construction at Cavite. Here his eye trouble became so acute that he entered the hospital at Manila. A board of surgeons examined him, and he was ordered home.

Since that time he has performed little if any active work in the navy department. He was assigned to the expedition at Buffalo in connection with the naval exhibit, and after that closed he was sent to the Charleston fair.

Naval Constructor Hobson has been seeking retirement for two years. He had the rank of captain on the pay roll and his pay was \$4,200 per year. Had he been retired he would have drawn three-fourths pay for life. He complained that his eyes were weak, and at his request two retiring boards examined him. Both reported that he was fit for service.

If he then had a bill introduced in congress providing for his retirement. This plan was also defeated, for about that time it is said that Hobson had developed political aspirations and made it known that he proposed to run for congress from one of the Alabama districts. This killed his hopes of being placed on the retired list by special act of congress.

VALOR TYPIFIED IN BRONZE

Sculptor Ruckstuhl's "Apotheosis of the Confederacy."

"An Apotheosis of the Confederacy," the bronze group ordered by the Daughters of the Confederacy for presentation to the city of Baltimore and which has just been completed by the casters, was designed by F. W. Ruckstuhl, the sculptor, and has attracted much attention among sculptors and artists.

The group is nine feet high and weighs 5,200 pounds. It will be placed



"APOTHEOSIS OF THE CONFEDERACY."

In the center of the raised promenade of Mount Royal avenue, leading to Druid Hill park, Baltimore.

The group is designed as an apotheosis of the Confederacy, typifying valor, suffering and patience and suggesting the heroic role played by the southern women. The group represents a dying soldier, with a touch of sadness on his face. Fame supports him, holding aloft a crown she is to place upon his head.

A STAR OF GLASS.

Varying Soil Conditions Call For a Clean Cut Study.

We sow grass and clover seed upon wheat in the spring, which necessitates towing with some of the hand operated machines or from the hand, says a New York correspondent in National Stockman. We use a hand seeder and the work has been fairly well done, but when one compares the even stand of the drill seeding there is, after all, a vast difference. Another spring I shall see to it that the fields are sowed over each way, using half of the seed at a time.

Upon fertile land every small space without clover or only partly covered means a prolific growth of weeds. A fertile soil, like civilization, has its attendant evils. The thick seeding of all slow maturing plants and a thin seeding of those cultivated or rapid growing may be laid down as a safe rule. I have seen just as good a hay crop from ten quarts of seed as from sixteen quarts where no interference was present. It is phenomenal how large a stool will grow from one seed. I would not care to risk light seeding, however. With wheat and oat seeding upon our soils the contrary seems true. Light, thin seeding of oats is far safer, particularly where clover seeding is practiced. Oats are a nurse crop for clover over a vast stretch of country and no doubt will be for a long time notwithstanding when very wet. Oats require about 500 pounds of water for each pound of dry matter, and while the thin seeding will draw heavily upon moisture during the ripening days the clover will have gained a strong foothold in the early growth of the plant.

Broadcast Sowing.

The oat plant does not grow rapidly at once after coming up, but if sown thickly the ground will be covered, retarding clover growth. Broadcast oat seeding either by machine or hand is very unsatisfactory. All things considered, no method or machine for combined seeding compares to a disk drill.

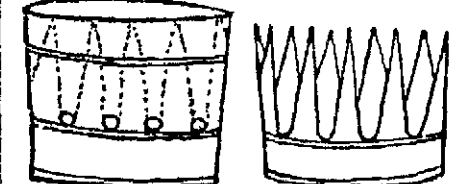
Another point: An endless waste of clover seed takes place each year by sowing upon soil not gerade fitted. A rich soil is not alone a qualification for a sure catch of clover. Soil texture is absolutely necessary. I would prefer to throw a piece of land out of the regular rotation than to seed before this condition has taken place, and, what is more, soils full of root growth like our own cannot be made suitable in a moment, no matter how much labor is offered. Decomposition must take place and chemical action go on. The more labor employed the quicker this action will follow. I speak from the viewpoint of a dairy farm not deficient in vegetable matter. Upon soils where successive crop growing is followed the principle would not apply. Then it is a question of getting more humus and plant food into the soil. These varying conditions of soils call for a clean cut home study of our own farms.

The Farmer the Original Merchant.

The farmer needs to be educated to know how to dispose of the products of his farm, to study and understand the markets, that he may know when and where and how to sell, that he may not be entirely at the mercy of other classes of tradesmen, for the farmer is emphatically and necessarily a tradesman—not only a producer, but a merchant, the original merchant. But this opens a field too wide for present discussion. We all know too well that the farmer has long been suffering because other parties fixed the prices of what he sold, as well as of what he bought.—Dr. Hunnicutt, Georgia.

Looks Like a Good Thing.

Procure some empty butter tubs from the grocer, the heaviest you can find. I got them of oak with galvanized hoops. With pencil and rule draw a mark around the tub five inches from the bottom. Then with a pair of compasses space around the mark, dividing it into twenty-four spaces. Take a one and a half or two inch bit and bore holes at every other point, making twelve holes. Remove the top hoop and with a fine saw saw out as indicated by the dotted lines. Smooth the edges with a knife, and it is ready for use



A HANDY POULTRY FEED TUB.

and will look something like the right hand picture. Visitors to my place always notice these tubs, says an American Agriculturist correspondent, and ask permission to take a pattern of them, saying they are the best thing they ever saw. They certainly are the most handy thing I ever used. Twelve hens can get around one and eat without crowding. They are handy to carry, either empty or full; fowls cannot roost on them, consequently they are always clean, and when not in use they can be stacked up in a corner out of the way. Smaller tubs or pails can be used for chickens.

What Others Say.

The very people who ought to have the best milk and butter really have the worst. Do we allude to farmers? Most of the difficulties of this life are nothing but shadows anyway. They hurt nobody only as they make cowards.

A western judge holds that an un-sown crop cannot be mortgaged; that a thing cannot be encumbered which does not exist.

Country or city. It is all the same if one has but the true grit.

No dairyman can afford to feed twenty five cent butter to six cent calves.

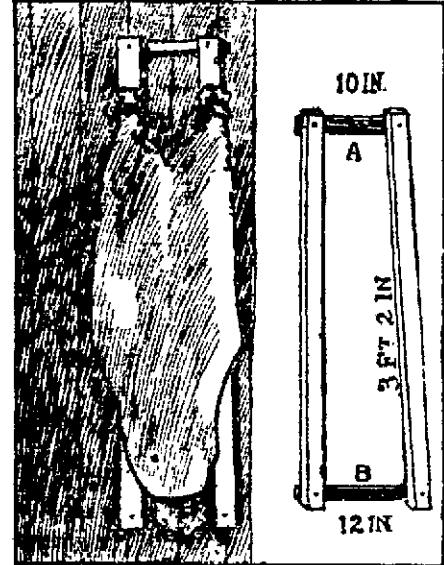
SHIPPING DRESSED LAMBS.

Best Winter Lambs for the Market. A Shipping Stretcher.

Winter lambs for market should weigh not less than forty-five pounds alive and be fat. This condition is determined somewhat accurately by feeling the brisket and the tail near the body. A high degree of fatness is more important than weight, as they sell by the carcass rather than by weight. The weight of two lambs being the same, the younger one will sell higher. The evidences of age are the fleece and the degree of ossification in the bones. Most lambs are marketed between the ages of ten and sixteen weeks, a few as young as eight weeks. The market for them extends from Christmas to Easter, according to an Ohio Farmer correspondent, who further says:

To prepare a dressed lamb for shipping, sew about each lamb a square yard of clean, new muslin, as shown in the cut. We have shipped in various ways and by both express and refrigerator freight. We now place each lamb on a stretcher, as shown in the second figure, and then wrap in burlap, which we get of the furniture dealers. We tried shipping in crates, but the crates would get crushed.

The diagram is a slight modification in form from the stretcher shown with a lamb on it. The side pieces should be about two inches wide and a half inch thick and made of light, strong timber, such as poplar, basswood or elm. The ten inch crosspiece should be one and a half inches square; A is a tenpenny nail driven through this piece diagonally, pointing toward the short projecting ends of the side pieces. This is to hold the lamb's neck in position as



DRESSED LAMB AND STRETCHER.

it is forced down upon it. Press the front legs down upon the neck and hold there with a twine around the stretcher. Loop short pieces of twine about the hind legs above the hocks and draw tightly, fastening at B. The legs should be cut off below the knee and hock.

The Dual Purpose Cow.

Professor Curtiss of Iowa created quite a sensation at the meeting of the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' association by advocating the dual purpose cow, saying that on the high priced land of that state it would not pay to keep cows for the sake of a calf a year. There were many dissenters, among them some of the greatest beefmakers of the state. But we take it that Professor Curtiss had in mind the average farmer, who must have a cow that will do more than raise a calf, else he has no dairy products either to use or to sell. So far as this class is concerned the professor is right and his utterance is a timely warning against the extremes in breeding practiced today, or rather against the desirability of such breeding for the ordinary farmer and stock raiser. Some cows are bred to give milk so rich in solids that they cannot raise their calves on it. Some are bred to give so little milk that they can hardly raise their own calves. Both extremes are useful in some places, but not in the hands of the farmer. A good but not extremely large flow of milk, a good calf to feed for beef and a good carcass when done producing are not impossible in the same cow, and they are the best combination yet found for the general farmer, the man who cannot keep different animals for different purposes, but wants dairy products and beef too.—National Stockman.

Big Bee Stories.

A Canadian beekeeper warns his brethren against permitting inaccurate reports of their product to be put in circulation. A racy item in a paper exaggerating the honey yield of some beekeeper may be amusing reading, but will create the impression that honey is very plentiful and ought to be very cheap.

News and Notes.

It may interest goat raisers to know that the carpet laid down in Westminster abbey on the occasion of King Edward's coronation was woven of mohair.

The Indian runner duck is making quite a stir just now.

Hon. F. D. Cohn of Kansas has been appointed chief of the department of live stock of the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

It is reported that during an average year forest fires cause a loss of sixty human lives, \$25,000,000 of real property and \$75,000,000 of young and mature timber.

The farmer of today must have more money than his predecessor, according to Professor Brooks of Massachusetts.

A most important fact has come to be understood within the past two years, and that is that other great tobacco growing countries can also produce wrappers equal to those of Sumatra by growing the leaf under cover.

PASTEURIZATION.

Talk of Making It Compulsory in New South Wales and New Zealand.

In an address before the Ontario dairymen's convention J. A. Ruddick of the Dominion department of agriculture dwelt upon the need of pasteurization. Late in the 19th century "taste" in butter has always been a source of complaint, for what in the milk usually means fat in the butter, and in no other way is this so satisfactorily obliterated as by the process of pasteurization.

Mr. Ruddick drew attention to the fact that Danish butter makers have all but universally adopted the practice, and the Danes have the reputation of making the best butter in the world. Many of the leading creameries of Australia have also adopted this course. The majority of the New Zealand creameries are equipped with pasteurizing outfits. It has been proposed in both New South Wales and New Zealand, for the benefit of the export trade in butter, to make pasteurizing compulsory.

"In this country," said Mr. Ruddick, "some of our very best and most successful creameries have adopted pasteurization with every satisfaction to themselves and to their customers. There are, however, many who do not believe in pasteurization from the butter makers' standpoint. Some hold that it is only a substitute for carelessness and that it would discourage cleanliness in the handling of milk and thus prove a barrier to real progress along the line of securing better butter. Others think the flavor of butter is injured by pasteurization, claiming that the butter never has the fine, delicate aroma which unpasteurized butter may have.

"The object of pasteurizing is to restore the milk or cream to its normal condition as regards bacterial content by destroying those undesirable germs which get into it after it is drawn from the cow and thus prepare the way for the butter maker to control the flavor by introducing the right kind of fermentation through the medium of pure 'culture.' It is true that proper precautions taken at the time of milking and in handling the milk afterward would obviate the necessity for it to a certain extent, but in ordinary practice it is not possible to exclude from the milk all the injurious bacteria, and this may be secured by pasteurization.

"For pasteurizing cream the temperature should be raised to 158 or 160 degrees and as much higher as the cream will stand without taking on a permanent cooked flavor. Just what point that will be depends somewhat on the temperature of the cream as it enters the machine and also upon the efficiency of the machine itself. I should not recommend a temperature over 180 degrees in any case."

Likes Milk Kept In Water.

Contrary to what might be expected by one not acquainted with the handling of milk, the average butter maker enjoys having the milk come from the creamery with the ice frozen around the handles, says Creamery Journal. While they are handled with difficulty the butter maker enjoys the satisfaction of knowing that the milk has been kept in the water where it belongs, and he therefore has good material to work with.

Don't Disturb Milk.

The reason for not disturbing milk after it has been strained and set away for the cream to rise is that the cooling of the milk causes currents in the fluid, the end of which is to deposit the fats on the surface. When these are disturbed in any way, these currents are broken and the particles of fat go floating aimlessly about and some others never reach the top.



The silo is the best known substitute for green pasture. Nothing can be better for herbivorous animals than the food prepared by nature, and where ample pastures of winter grasses can be had the silo is not a necessity. But in northern latitudes, where either winter pastures cannot be grown or where the animals could not graze them without freezing, the silo is necessary. All over the south green pasturage may be grown all through the winter, says Dallas Farm and Ranch, but on many farms cannot be had for lack of land sufficient for the purpose. Then it is that the necessity for a silo is evident. There is no better way to save the crop for feeding purposes than to cut it and pack it into a silo. Sorghum, corn, alfalfa or almost any succulent feed may be made into silage as well as corn. It is most excellent for milk cows, and for fattening cattle, properly balanced with corn or cottonseed meal. It is excellent.

One Man's Method.

We have eleven cows in full flow and a ready sale for all our milk in town, says Jesse B. Hastings in American Agriculturist. Our main stand-by in rough feed is cornstalks cured into fodder, with hay once a day between the noon and night feed. We cut our corn fodder with a cutter and crusher into one-quarter inch lengths.

After this we steam it until it is quite soft and feed half a bushel three times a day mixed with two quarts of bran and middlings each meal. We did feed bran and meal, but found that the meal caused dysentery and so cut it out and find that bran and middlings are as good. If any one has a like complaint, use a couple of spoonfuls of charcoal in each meal until the cow is in condition again. This will be in two or three days.

Portsmouth Electric Railway

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for York Beach and Little Bear's Head at 7.05 a. m., 9.05 and hourly until 7.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7.30 a. m., 9.30 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. Cars make close connection for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8.05 a. m., 9.05 and hourly until 8.05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 7.10 a. m., 7.30 a. m. and 10.40 p. m. Leave Little Bear's Head 9.10 p. m. and 10.19 p. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle street and up Irlington street—Leave Market Square at 7.35 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m. and at 10.35 and 11.05.

Christian Shore Loop.

Up Irlington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 7.35 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m. and at 10.35 and 11.05.

*Omitted Sundays.
*Omitted holidays.
*Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,

Gen'l Pass' and Ticket Agent.
WINSLOW T. PERKINS,
Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 5, 1902.

To Portsmouth—From York Beach 7.45, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 11.15, 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.45, 8.15, 9.45.

To York Beach—From Portsmouth: first car through to York Beach leaves at 7.00, 8.30, 10.00, 11.30, 1.00, 2.30, 4.00, 5.30, 7.00, 8.30, 10.00.

Mail and express car, week days—Leaves York Beach for Portsmouth at 7.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Leaves Portsmouth for York at 10.55 a. m. and 5.55 p. m.

*Cancelled Sunday.

Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.

For special and extra cars address: W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greenacre, Eliot—6.10, 6.45, 7.15, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10, 12.10 p. m.

*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p. m.

Sunday—First trip from Greenacre 6.10 a. m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth, Ave. routes earlier.

*Leaves Staples Store Eliot.

*To Kittery and Kittery Ferry.

Runs to Staples store only.

*Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot, school house, 7 cents; South Eliot school house to 7 to Greenacre, 5 cents.

Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co's, Eliot, and T. F. Wilson's, Kittery.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry,

TIME TABLE

October 1 Until April 1.

Leaves Navy Yard—8.20, 8.40, 9.15, 10.10, 10.30, 11.45 a. m., 1.35, 2.05, 3.00, 4.05, 6.00, 6.50, 7.40 a. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m., 12.15, 12.35 p. m. Holidays, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m., 12.1, 1.45, 2.15, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.45, 7.0 p. m. Sundays 10.07 a. m., 12.0, 12.25, 12.45 p. m. Holidays, to 11.00 a. m.; 12.00 p. m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GEORGE F. F. WILDE,

Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard.

Approved: J. J. READ,

Chief Engineer, U. S. N. Commander.

Gray & Prime

OTTO COKE

The Ideal Winter Fuel.

111 Market St.

TELEPHONE 80

PORTSMOUTH ELECTRIC RAILWAY

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
(In effect October 13, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.47, 7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.28 p. m. Sunday, 3.47, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 6.00 p. m.

For Portland—9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.45, 5.22, 8.45, 9.15 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 9.15 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For Orchard and Portland—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.45 p. m.

For Somersworth—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—4.50, 9.45 a. m., 12.15, 2.40, 5.22, 8.47 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.48 a. m., 8.47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30, 8.30, 10.10 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 4.45, 7.00, 7.40 p. m. Sunday, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 7.40 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.50, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 6.00 p. m. Sunday, 50 a. m., 12.45, 5.00 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7.25, a. m., 4.15 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.19, 9.41, a. m., 3.50, 6.25 p. m. Sunday, 7.00 a. m.

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Telephone 27-5

For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald. We have local news that all other local papers lack. Try it.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1903.

A few months ago the democratic leaders were loud in their denunciations of the trusts. If the democracy was given control of the affairs of the nation, it was promised that all the big combinations would be put out of business with neatness and dispatch. The trusts, we were told, were grinding the common people beneath their iron heels and reducing the working classes to a condition worse than slavery. The word pictures unfolded to our view would have been terrifying if they hadn't been so overdrawn as to be amusing. The democratic party, so we were assured, offered the suffering republic its only hope. But now a change has come over the spirit of the democratic dream. A chance has appeared to present itself to gain the White House by joining issues with the money kings. So the denunciations of the trusts have ceased and the mild criticisms occasionally uttered are too plainly intended to throw the people off their guard. But the people are too wise to be deceived in any such manner. They put faith in democratic promises once and they know better than to do it again. They know Mr. Gorman and they know how much confidence is to be placed in him as a politician. They know Grover Cleveland and Richard Olney and they are beginning to learn a few things about Alton B. Parker. All these gentlemen are clever, brainy men, but they are hardly the men one would choose to lead an anti-trust campaign. Therefore all the people smile and the republicans laugh.

PENCIL POINTS.

It appears to be a long wait between acts over in Morocco.

The world is big, but J. Pierpont Morgan doesn't despair of one day owning it all.

"Hamlet" and "Paradise Lost" can't be really great poems. Kipling didn't write them.

President Vasquez of San Domingo is to be congratulated. He has been expelled from the republic.

The Venezuelans seem to be unwilling to let Castro resign. Perhaps they want the satisfaction of kicking him out.

When a man or woman makes a foolish statement it is easy to accuse the reporter who circulated the statement of falsehood.

Rathbone's charges against Gen. Wood were too foolish to merit the serious consideration of even the yellow newspapers.

One of the important questions of the day is whether Richard Mansfield or Richard Harding Davis has the greater swelled head.

The absence of a bar in the capitol building will not prevent our congressmen from getting a stimulant when they really need it.

The people of South Carolina are undoubtedly wishing that congress would convene again at once, so that they might get rid of Tillman.

Most of the students will oppose reducing the length of the college course. Such action would give them one year less to play football.

It appears to be necessary to remind juries that the fact that most women are good is no reason why bad women should not be punished.

The principal trouble with the small republics of this continent appears to be that every citizen wants to be president and will fight if his ambition isn't gratified.

A portion of the opposition in Colombia to the United States digging the Panama canal is probably due to the fear that revolutions might be somewhat interfered with.

A Japanese lady tells American men that they are ordered around too much by their wives, but the American men don't mind it; they have got used to it by this time.

Certain prominent democratic papers think that Mr. Cleveland is the logical candidate of their party for 1904. We were not aware that there was anything logical about the national democracy, at all.

WHAT IS RACE SUICIDE?

Probably no public utterances of recent years has attracted more attention or created more comment than the recent letter of President Roosevelt on the subject of race suicide. Closely following a declaration of President Eliot of Harvard, which took substantially the same ground in a more restricted field of observation, it has given voice to a fear often hinted at of late, that the smaller average size of American families is a sign of racial weakness and bears a threat of racial decay. We are told that men and women of intellect and culture owe a duty to society and to posterity that can only be fulfilled by a substantial return to the older traditions of early marriage and a numerous progeny, that to shirk this duty is to invite an innumerable train of social evils chief among which is the ultimate supremacy of the less intellectual but more productive cosmopolitan grades of society.

But what of the boast and toast of our twentieth century chivalry—the American woman? Is she to return to her days of slavery? We have come to appreciate, in this day and generation, the woman of mature years as a companion and as a sympathetic friend, one who knows and can understand, and often her beauty seems richer and more perfect than that of many a maid of twenty. Shall we give her again her cap and spectacles and send her back to the chimney corner to knit and sew and mend and be old at fifty? Nowadays the mother is frequently the dearest chum and the most constant companion of the daughter who is just budding into womanhood, and the son is delighted to render homage and play the beau to a mother who is growing old so slowly and so gracefully. But how can this be if there are to be other sons and daughters through all the intervening years whose cradles must be rocked and whose childhoods must be youthful wants bring never ceasing work and worry to tell their story in the lines of care and the wrinkles of premature old age?

In this age love and marriage are becoming more practical and the latter step is not taken with that reckless faith which characterized the early unions of our grandfathers and grandmothers. The young man now feels a greater responsibility upon entering the wedded life and he waits until he is prepared to assume it. As a result his wife retains her youth and interest in the world, and the mind and spirit of both parties to the contract find time for development, while the children who come are healthier, happier and better because the necessities and the luxuries, the pleasures and the advantages do not have to be divided into many parts.

The truth is that our country has passed through its period of colonization, and not so very long ago. The struggles and self-denials of our ancestors are yet near enough for the glamour of their martyrdom to have its effect upon our imagination. They, indeed, toiled and suffered and denied themselves for the building up of a new country and for the benefit of us, who, in relation to that time, represent posterity. The early marriages and large families are characteristic of every colonizing race. And the civilization of the present is but heeding the warning of Malthus, sounded many years ago, that the disposition of mankind to carry the increase of population beyond the limits of adequate subsistence constantly threatens communities of men with the evils of misery, squalor and disease. France heard this warning nearly a century ago, and we are told that "the standard of comfort and well-being has been increasing ever since the termination of the great war in 1815."

Political economists tell us that the desire of decencies is the greatest preventative check to population.

who shall say that all concerned are not better off because that desire prevails.

We can trace the steps of civilization by the status of womanhood, backward through the domesticity of the German, the squalor of the Mediterranean peasantry, and the slavery of the east, to the savage tribes where the wife and mother is the beast of burden. We have come to look upon woman as worthy of a higher state than is represented by any of these stages of her development. Are we wrong? Has she not a right to a portion of her life for her own development? Has she not a spiritual nature which craves development and a mind that it will pay to improve? Must she forever take the part of Martha and be cumbered with much serving, or shall we recognize and welcome the beauty and blessing of that good part which Mary chose and decree that it shall not be taken away?

What then, is race suicide? Is it not to go backward in civilization? Is it not to provide our children with fewer comforts and deny them the luxuries? Is it not to place again upon womanhood the yoke of the beast of burden? If so, then are President Roosevelt and President Eliot wrong. If so, then may we rest easy about the future of the American people. For we have put behind us the tribal instinct of the savage. We have left off colonizing and begun to develop civilization. There are individual inconsistencies in the society that results. Perfection is yet a long way ahead. But we are going forward, not backward. Not in numbers alone, but in strength of mind and nobility of purpose shall a race grow strong.—Portland Advertiser.

A LIVELY SUMMER.

This is to be a great summer for sports if the signs point correctly. The baseball interests have settled their differences and predict a record breaking year for the national game. Golf is more firmly entrenched than ever. The clubs organized wholly or in part to play that game are stronger than ever and the members are full of enthusiasm. In various parts of the country, where the climatic conditions will allow, the game has been kept up all through the winter. Automobiles will be more used than ever, both for ordinary purposes and for racing. It is pretty safe to say that the horseless carriage is in for a boom something like that which fell to the lot of the bicycle in 1896. Then horse racing will be as popular as ever. The prices our wealthy men are paying for fine race horses is evidence of that. So is the activity of track managers and owners of big racing stables. The race horse is not losing one bit of his prestige with the American people. It will undoubtedly be a banner year in yachting circles. The small motor boat has given a great impetus to this hitherto expensive sport. These little craft can be had at a figure which is not beyond the resources of the average young business man, and while it does not provide him with a steam yacht, it affords him an opportunity to have a boat of his own, and he doubtless enjoys himself as well as his wealthy neighbor on his floating palace. Then, too, the international races always stimulate yachting fervor. More and better yachts will be sailed this year than ever before. Tennis, rowing, fishing, hunting and other outdoor pleasures of like nature never lose their hold on the American people. Nowhere is there any sign of dying interest in a popular American sport. The season will indeed be lively.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

On Friday evening, April 3, the distinguished actress, Mrs. LeMoine will be seen in this city at Music hall in her latest successful comedy, "Among Those Present," under the direction of George H. Brennan. This promises to be the most notable event of the present theatrical season. Sale of seats will commence on Wednesday, April 1. Prices, 35 cents to \$1.50. On account of the interest manifested in Mrs. LeMoine's appearance, and the large number of inquiries already made at the box office, it has been decided that applications for seats sent in before the opening of the sale will be filled in the order of their receipt.

AN INSPIRATION.

The grass plots are booming under the magic effect of the late rains. The garden in front of the Morison residence at the corner of Middle and State streets is an inspiration, this March 26.

To Cure Cuts in 2 Days
Take Laxative Brown Quinine Tablets
C. H. Brown on every box 25c

BIG DELEGATION COMING.

House Committee on Naval Affairs To Visit Portsmouth Yard.

New Hampshire will, doubtless, have some distinguished visitors during the coming summer, the party to be made up of naval officials, and will include a large delegation from the house committee on naval affairs. There are members of the committee who have never as yet visited the navy yard at Portsmouth, and the growing importance of the yard has caused the members to become desirous of making a personal inspection in order that they may acquaint themselves as to its future needs, and be in a position to labor in its interests from an intimate knowledge of the situation.

The committee is made up of many distinguished men, the membership including Hon. George E. Foss of Illinois, chairman, Alston G. Drayton of West Virginia, Henry C. Loudenslager of New Jersey, Sydney E. Mudd of Maryland, James E. Watson of Indiana, Ernest W. Roberts of Massachusetts, Adolph Meyer of Louisiana, Farish C. Tate of Georgia, John F. Rixey of Virginia, William W. Kitchen of North Carolina, Willard D. Vandiver of Missouri, and Charles K. Wheeler of Kentucky. It will be noted that many of the members are from the south and southwest, and it is proposed to make their visit to New Hampshire a memorable occasion. They will be entertained by the members of the New Hampshire congressional delegation, and will also receive hospitalities from the city of Portsmouth.

SURE BAIT FOR SUCKERS.

A sure bait for suckers is to advertise something for nothing. How eagerly they bite. Here is the experience gained by one man by the expenditure of a few dollars. He learned that by sending one dollar he could get a cure for drunkenness. Sure enough he did. It was, "take the pledge and keep it." Later on he sent fifty 2-cent stamps to find out how to raise turnips successfully. He found out—"Just take hold of the tops and pull." Being young, he wished to marry and sent thirty-four one-cent stamps to a Chicago firm for information as to how to make an impression. When an answer came it read, "Sit down on a pan of dough." The next advertisement he answered read, "How to trouble your money in six months." He was told to convert his money into bills, fold them and he would see the money double. Next he sent for twelve useful household articles and got a package of needles. He then sent eleven dollars to find out "How to get rich." The reply was: "Work like the devil and never spend a cent." That stopped him, but his brother wrote to find out how to write a letter without a pen or ink. He was told to use a pencil. He paid one dollar to learn how to live without work and was told on a postal card, "Fish for suckers as we do."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Master Builders' association of Portsmouth, N. H. on Monday evening, the general contractors voted as follows:

That from May 1, 1903, a day's work shall be (8) eight hours, the rate of wages to be:

\$2.50 per day for first class carpenters;

\$3.60 per day for first class masons;

\$2.50 per day for first class mortar mixers;

\$2.25 per day for first class mason's tenders.

Union and non-union men shall be employed without partiality.

Master Builders' Association,
By R. I. SUGDEN, Secretary.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

Advertising is a good investment, and one too, that is more certain than investment in mines or speculation in grains and stocks. It is investment that brings quick returns and large returns. It is investment that assures returns commensurate with the amount invested. Big as are the expenditures, they do not represent a great outlay all at one time, as a rule. As soon as the advertisement appears, or, certainly, in a little time thereafter, it begins to bring in money, so that by the end of any given year it has returned sums greatly in excess of the amounts invested.

HIS BUSY DAYS.

These are great days for the suburbanites who, when they are not

stuck in the mud of some new street, are exercising themselves at running for early morning cars in training for the summer campaign. Physical culture comes naturally in the suburbs. No man who cannot do his hundred yards in a second can live outside the city limits, while ability to hang on to the trolley car with one hand while adjusting one's necktie with the other is a first principle.

FOUR MEN LOST.

Members Of Gloucester Schooner's Crew Sawn in The Fog.

Halifax, N. S., March 25.—A despatch from Yarmouth says that the Gloucester schooner H. M. Moody arrived there this forenoon and reported the loss of four of her crew, who strayed away in the fog, Monday forenoon, in two dories. The men were Peter Jeffrey, John White and Albert Johnson of Gloucester and Oliver Cutreau of Tusket Wedge.

NEWS FROM MAINE.

F. B. Lee, who has passed the winter in the west was in the city yesterday. He will leave today for Portsmouth, N. H., where he will have charge of the construction of the new electric road between Portsmouth and Dover. Mr. Smith of Bangor, who built the road between this city and Wiscasset, has the contract for the work.—Kennebec Journal.

IMPROVES WITH AGE.

There are things which wear with age, and of which men weary because of their long presence. But advertising grows more attractive with the years. The advertising of this year will be greater than that of any year that has gone before; that of 1904 bids fair to be even larger.

TRUE'S
Pin Worm
ELIXIR
The only safe, reliable, and effective remedy for pin worms.
DR. J. F. TRUE & CO., ANKERS, N. H.

Professional Cards

G. D. RINMAN, D. D.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
OFFICE, 10 PARKET SQUARE.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.
84 State Street, Portsmouth.
Office Hours:
10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.

W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.
Residence, 98 State St.
Office, 26 Congress St.
Portsmouth, N. H.

P. J. MULLIGAN,
Roofing and Concreting.

AGENT FOR

Bee Hive Brand Roofing, Corrugated Iron and Steel Roofing and Siding, also Metallic Ceilings and Wainscoting, Slate Felt Composition.

Gravel and Asphalt Roofing, Asphalt Cellars, Laundry and Mill Floors.

Contractor for Sidewalks, Private Avenues, Walks and Drives.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.

RESIDENCE:
No. 7 Powon St.,
AMESBURY, MASS.

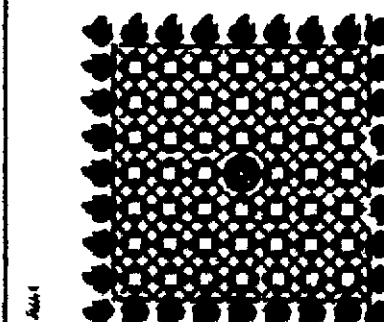
HELP WANTED. Male, Man, active and intelligent, with horse and wagon and about \$100.00 to deliver and collect. Permanent, \$20 a week and expenses. Franklin Box 78, Philadelphia. mch 21,6 c-h

LADIES AND GENTS. send a two-cent postage stamp and receive a sample, required by women, children and men. Prof. G. A. D. Newton, 33 Union Park, Boston, Mass. mch 19, c and h t w

YOU can buy your Sunday's dinner as cheap as at W. H. Smith's at any place in the city. We make special prices on every Saturday. mch 19, c

OLD PICTURES WANTED of George Washington, also old American historical pictures; highest prices paid. Give name of engraver and date of publication; also any other information, accompanying an old picture. Dated Publishing House, P. O. Box 741, New York. ly2k,caelm

WANTED—A small house of five or six rooms on the outskirts of the city, with a stable. Address 2, Chronicle office. mch 19, c/h/t



THE HERALD

Has The Finest

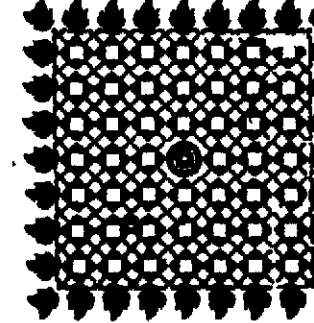
JOB PRINTING PLANT

In The City.

Finest Work

—AT—

Reasonable Prices.



LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres., James McCarthy;
Sec. Sec., Timothy Connors;
Fin. Sec., F. H. Thompson.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.

Pres., Gordon Probie;
Sec. Sec., A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 622.

Pres., William B. Randall;
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Holtz;
Sec. Sec., Miss E. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
Sergeant Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Palace hall, second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.

Pres., William T. Lyons;
Sec. Sec., Charles H. Colson.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.

Pres., Stanton Truman;
Sec. Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVANTS, NO. 302.

Pres., John Harrington;
Sec. Sec., William Duna.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres., Frank Bray;
Sec. Sec., Brainerd Hervey.
Meets 25 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres., William Harrison;
Sec. Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres., John Gorman;
Sec. Sec., James D. Hagan.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.

Pres., John Long;
Sec. Sec., Frank Han.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec. Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres., Frank Dennett;
Sec. Sec., John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres., Jerome Conkig;
Sec. Sec., Michael Lyons.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.

Pres., Dennis B. Driscoll;
Sec. Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Palace hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres., Albert Adams;
Sec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 33 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Pres., Charles B. Whitehouse;
Sec. Sec., James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.

Pres., James H. Cogran;
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;
Treas., Edward Amason.
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION.

Pres., Fred C. Horner;
Sec. Sec., Charles W. Neal.
Meets the first Friday of the month at Good Templars' hall.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS UNION.

Pres., F. H. Thompson;
Sec. Sec., James A. McCarthy;
Fin. Sec., George D. Richardson.

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order each lot in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be entrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turfing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of weeds and rubbish from the city at short notice.

Cemetery lots for sale, also Lenses and Turf. Orders left at his residence, corner of Elm and State streets, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Mansfield, corner of E. & S. streets, 25 Market street, will receive prompt attention.
M. J. GRIFFIN



AT MUSIC HALL TONIGHT.

Gertude Coghlan will be seen at Music hall tonight in Alice of Old Vincennes, a dramatization by Edward E. Rose, founded upon Maurice Thompson's picturesque and romantic story of love, war and patriotism. It is melodramatic at times, the story is brisk and runs easily and smoothly. The love interest is always predominant, and the play is interspersed throughout with bright and wholesome comedy. The production is one of the most costly ever put upon the stage. The scenery by Ernest Gross and the costumes by Daxien will be a revelation to theatre-goers.

WILL HAVE WARM WELCOME.

When Quincy Adams Sawyer returned to the Boston theatre for a second engagement at that immense playhouse immediately after the phenomenal run in New York city at the Academy of Music, an eager public awaited it. The minute the ticket windows were opened for the advance sale, a line was formed that soon extended to the street. For the balance of that week right up to the night of the opening performance of the return engagement, the crowd in the lobby buying tickets for Quincy Adams Sawyer was conspicuous. This record is being repeated everywhere, so favorable has been the impression made on theatre goers the first time. Our theatregoers may look forward to a rare treat, for the production and the cast is the same in every detail as presented here before and that means that the favorites of the cast will have a warm welcome. It is said that plays derived from successful books appeal to two classes of people, one being the readers of the book who go to see it in play shape out of curiosity, and the other the regular theatregoer, who makes it a point to see everything that holds out promise of good entertainment. If this is so it is easy to understand the success of the dramatized version of Quincy Adams Sawyer, which has been playing with such success in the East for the past season, and opened this season at the large Academy of Music in New York city, where it played to its capacity, then going to Boston, where it repeated its last season's success of "standing room only" every night.

WAY DOWN EAST.

Way Down East, which comes to Music hall on April 1st, has come to be regarded as a classic among the wholesome and picturesque plays which depict rustic life in New England. It will be presented upon an even more elaborate scale than last season, when it tested the capacity of all the theatres at which it appeared. There is in this deft combining of humor and pathos with incisive dramatic incident, a tremendous amount of human interest. The passions and emotions which sway these simple people of the New Hampshire farm are the same that have governed all people, of all ages, since the world began. Human nature is pretty much alike, regardless of environment, and there are heart tragedies among the peaceful granite hills as stirring as those of the brilliant city boulevard.

MRS. LEMOYNE'S DRAMATIC RE-ENTRY.

It is pleasant news for local playgoers that Mrs. Lemoine, the distinguished actress, who won large favor in this section two years ago in The Greatest Thing in the World, is returning to us in a clever play of New York life, Among Those Present, by Glen McDonough. Her new production has the stamp of New York approval, coming directly from the Garden theatre, where its prosperous run was interrupted to make way for the engagement of E. S. Willard. Among Those Present is said to be a frank revelation of New York society in its humorous and serious aspects. The role allotted to Mrs. Lemoine is that of Mrs. Clinton, a leader of fashion, and is peculiarly suited to the actress' charming artistic temperament.

A GOOD DEAL MORE.

There is a good deal more than pretty scenery, sensational episodes



GERTRUDE COGHLAN.

and horse racing in Old Kentucky, which will be around again soon. It tells a comparatively simple story in a stirring way, the types represented by the characters are interesting as well as human, and what is more important, the appeal to the heart is direct and true all through the play. One is not asked to sympathize with anyone whose character is improperly sketched by the playwright. The heroine is a girl of flesh and blood, a product of nature untrammelled, a blushing bud on a wild rose bush, in whose love affairs you have to be interested whether you like it or not. The production and company for this season's Way Down East, which is the tenth for this successful play, will be found in all respects up to the high standard of excellence always maintained in Old Kentucky.

BOSTON'S GREATEST NOVELTY IN THE THEATRICAL LINE.

Klaw and Erlanger certainly made a master move in arranging with Messrs. Rich, Harris and Charles Frohman for an unlimited booking of their production of "The Great Drury Lane Spectacle. The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast, at the Colonial theatre, Boston. It is now in its eighth week, and the manner in which theatregoers are crowding that playhouse to enjoy its charms warrants the statement that a good many more weeks will be required to exhaust its popularity. The management has so arranged it that seats may be secured three weeks in advance, giving theatregoers of this vicinity who have made up their minds to witness this glorious stage spectacle plenty of time to write ahead and book their seats. Otherwise they would very likely find it a difficult matter to get satisfactory ones if they waited until the last moment.

To enumerate all the scenes and incidents of The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast, to say nothing of attempting to describe in detail the gorgeousness of its equipment from a costume and electrical standpoint, would be to write a book. Words fail to adequately describe the magnificence of the production. That the public is keen to its charms, however, is best told by the enormous patronage extended from all parts of New England. The fun features, the songs, the ballets, the music and the clever specialties have all met with popular approval, combined with the special scale of prices, ranging from fifty cents to one dollar and a half.

Many have wondered why higher prices have not been charged for this attraction, but Klaw and Erlanger figured that it was an entertainment

that thousands of theatregoers who do not reside in Boston would want to see, and would have to go to railroad expense to journey to the "Hub" to witness it, as it will not be presented in any other city in New England; hence they fixed the prevailing prices.

Maine are given on Wednesday and Saturday at the Colonial during the run of this attraction.

TRACTION CO. IN SAY STATE.

Report Made By the Massachusetts Railroad Commission.

Boston, March 25.—The railroad commissioners today reported to the legislature on the order adopted Feb. 2, regarding transfers of the stock of the numerous street railway companies operating in the vicinity of Haverhill.

The commissioners review the subject of the controversy at length. The point at issue is not, however, directly passed upon, but it is said to be a matter of interpretation of the law.

The report goes into the details of the financial transactions of the New Hampshire Traction company, organized under New Hampshire laws, and quotes the law under which bonds were issued and various railroads were purchased.

The board finds that if, at the time bonds for \$6,625,000 were given to the New York Security company, issued on the basis of the Traction company's ownership of various railroads, the Traction company had controlling interest in Massachusetts corporations, the statute governing corporations is applicable. If this statute means that no foreign corporation which owns a controlling number of shares in the stock of a domestic company can, without risking the charter of such company issue a note or bond, for the reason that such note or bond must be considered as based upon the Massachusetts stock, no matter how small a part of the entire assets of the company such stocks are, and no matter how great the responsibility and credit of the company, independent of such ownership and how strong the protest, that the note or bond is given or accepted in disregard of such ownership, then the New Hampshire Traction company has plainly jeopardized the charters of these five Massachusetts companies, in whose stock it owned a controlling interest at the time when it issued its bonds and notes.

If, however, the statute applies rather to issues that have either been actually secured by pledge, mortgage or lien, or have been actually made with reference to or reliance upon the credit of the company

or in part to the ownership of Massachusetts stock, then the character of the issues by the New Hampshire Traction company is to be determined by the accompanying circumstances—the agreement between the parties and interest explaining the plan for purchase of these stocks, the statement which preceded the issue of bonds, the wording of the securities and instruments securing them, and the condition of the company in respect to assets and liabilities.

In conclusion the entire report is referred to the attorney general.

Cod and haddock of the trade has been very scarce this winter and is growing more so each year. Ten years from now, predicts a well known dealer, a seven pound haddock will be worth twice as much per pound as now and hard to get at that. Cod and haddock are being supplanted in markets by hake, a coarser fish, but of which kind there are numbers on the banks which formerly swarmed with cod and haddock.

STATE QUOTA OF SEEDS.

The New Hampshire quota of garden seeds from the state congressional delegation has commenced to arrive, and will be distributed within three weeks. There are received in New Hampshire, through the senators and representatives in congress, in the vicinity of 35,000 packages of these seeds annually.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup has been used for children's ailments. It soothes the throat, cures the cough, and is the best remedy for Diphtheria. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CAPT. JACQUES TO LECTURE.

Captain William H. Jacques, U. S. N., of Little Bear's Head, will address the Cambridge Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution on "Modern Heavy Ordnance." His lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

SAME HERE.

A Boston firm advertises: "Beautiful things in spring shirt waists." It is a little too early for the spring shirt waists, out this way, but we have just as beautiful things to put in 'em when they do come as sassy old Boston has—Denver Post.

Birdock Blood Bitters gives a man a clear head, an active brain, a strong, vigorous body—makes him fit for the battle of life.

WRECKS A DWELLING.

Freight Train Leaves The Track And Seriously Damages A House.

Biddeford, Me., March 25.—There was another bad freight wreck in this city this morning, the second within a month.

A wheel broke under one of the cars of train 615, a local freight on the Western division from Boston to Portland, due here at 3.59.

In all five cars were derailed. Two empty cars were thrown entirely from the middle of the track and landed transversely across the up-bound track, their farther ends being against a small tenement house close beside the track.

The end of one car penetrated the window of a sloping roof, where two women were in bed, while the other car tore off one corner of the roof.

Glass was smashed in the windows, but none of the occupants of the house were injured, although much frightened.

The rear cars of the train ran into the cars which were in front of them and two more were hurled entirely from the track. Two of the cars were empty and a third was filled with salt. The last completely telescoped the one in front of it.

The cars plowed up the track and roadbed for a distance of 100 yards. The telegraph wires were all broken, cutting off communication over the Western division with Boston.

The early morning through express passenger train for Boston was due in Biddeford in a few minutes after the wreck occurred, and there was scant time for the trainmen to stop it.

The passenger train, fortunately, was several minutes late, and was signaled in time to prevent another disaster.

None of the crew of the freight were hurt. All traffic on the Western division at this point was blocked during the forenoon, trains being sent over the Eastern division between North Berwick and Portland.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Authorities Have Learned Nothing From The Burdick Inquest.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 25.—District Attorney Coatesworth said today: "I expect to wind up the Burdick inquest tomorrow. It has brought out all we have. The public now knows as much about the case as the authorities. Nothing of importance has developed that we did not know before the inquest. I know of no plot to entrap Burdick."

"Is the public in possession of every fact in connection with the \$50,000 said to have been signed by Pennell to Mrs. Burdick?" he was asked.

"All I know about it," was the reply, "is that the bond was given to Mrs. Burdick May 1, 1901, and called for the payment of \$25,000 before Nov. 1, 1902, or the continuance of the bond according to the stipulations."

Mr. Coatesworth was then asked if the case would be taken before the grand jury.

"That depends on Judge Murphy's action," he answered. "If a warrant is issued for any known person, John Doe or Jane Doe, it will go before the grand jury."

A Pennell Inquest Probable.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 25.—Since the name of Arthur R. Pennell has been so prominent in the Burdick inquest, the authorities have been accumulating evidence bearing on the death of Pennell and his wife, which resulted from the plunge of their automobile from Kensington avenue to a stone quarry.

It is likely that an inquest into the death of the Pennells will follow the Burdick inquest.

The police have been tracing every movement of the Pennells on the evening of their fatal trip and have learned many things which bear out the suicide theory. It is expected that there will be many sensational developments at the inquest, if it is decided upon.

WILL STRIKE ON MONDAY.

Lowell Textile Operatives To Cease Work On That Day.

Lowell, Mass., March 25.—The general strike of the textile operatives, which has been threatening for over a fortnight will go into effect Monday unless the demand for a ten per cent. increase in wages is granted.

All the unions, six in number, affiliated with the Textile council have decided by unanimous votes to face the issue. A meeting of the council will be held tomorrow night and it is certain that the delegates will

stand together and refuse to go to work on Monday.

AT VARIANCE.

West Point And Annapolis Unable To Agree On Eligibility Rules.

New York, March 25.—Unless the management of the Annapolis football team backs down from the position it has taken as to the eligibility rules there is likely to be no game between the cadets and the middies this fall.

The officers who have athletics in charge at West Point have been informed by those at Annapolis that there will be no playing unless the military men agree to the first and five-year eligibility requirement of Harvard and Yale.

It is learned on authority that the soldiers will not recede from their position. They contend that the middies aim at having good players who were formerly college players.

SERIOUS MONEY LOSS.

Big Fire In Rochester, N. Y., Does More Than \$250,000 Damage.

Rochester, N. Y., March 25.—A fire of unknown origin, which broke out on the fifth floor of the Hayden building at nine o'clock tonight, completely gutted that building and seriously damaged several of those adjoining. The estimated money loss is \$250,000.

The building was occupied by the Hayden Furniture company and several other firms. It was seven stories in height and its dimensions were 80 by 150 feet.

MRS. CATT AGAIN.

Once More Elected President Of The Woman's Suffrage Association.

New Orleans, March 25.—The principal business of the Woman Suffrage association convention yesterday was the election of officers, as follows: Honorary president, Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.; president, Carrie Chapman Catt, New York; vice president at large, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Philadelphia; corresponding secretary, Kate M. Gordon, New York; recording secretary, Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston; treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O.; auditors, Mary J. Coggeshall, Des Moines, Ia., Laura Clay, Lexington, Ky.

NOTHING MORE TO SAY.

Both Parties In Lowell Mill Trouble Evince Great Firmness.

Lowell, Mass., March 25.—The conference between the mill men and the operatives here today was fruitless. The mill men said that they had no new offer to make and the operatives asserted that their attitude was unchanged.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cured in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents & \$1.00. Sold by Geo. Hill, Druggist, Portsmouth.

THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME.

Men long again with might and main To greet the gladsummer. When coal bills cannot cause us pain And we shall need no plumber. —Washington Star.

She Understood Fully.

The teachers in the public schools are prepared for surprises from the children under their care, but occasionally something so entirely unexpected pops up that the surprise is lost in unfeigned astonishment. A teacher in New York is responsible for the following:

"We were studying Longfellow's 'Evangeline,' with which the children seemed especially charmed. Finally, to make sure that all understood what was meant, I asked of a girl of German parentage, 'And what do you understand by the reference to Evangeline's milk white heifer?'"

"With eyes lighting with the consciousness of clear knowledge Barbara said, 'The milk white heifer was her lover, ma'am.'"

A Pointer.

Briggs—How do you know Mrs. Dulcet is such a handsome woman? You say you never saw her.

Griggs—No, but you should hear how the other women talk about her.—Boston Transcript.

Somebody figures that there are 1,431 remedies for rheumatism. But it gets there just the same.—New York World.

W. E. Paul RANGES

PARLOR STOVES

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c counters.

Please consider that in this line

will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts

39 to 45 Market Street

OLIVER W. HAM.

(Successor to Samuel B. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

—AND—

Undertaker.

Night Calls at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residences, cor. New Vaughan street and Baynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

Granite State Fire Insurance Company

of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000.

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HOTEL PALM,

22-24-26 Penhallow St.,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

European Plan.

Modern, Up-to-Date, Remodeled.

NEWLY FURNISHED WITH
ELECTRIC LIGHTS, ELECTRIC
BELLS, HEATED ROOMS.

Special Rates by the Week.

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LICENSED EMBALMER

—AND—

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

8 Daniel Street, Portsmouth

Calls by night at residence, 9 Mow avenue, or 11 Gates street will receive prompt attention.

Telephoned at office and residence.

ARE YOU SATISFIED?

If Not, What Better Proof Can Portsmouth Residents Ask For?

This is the statement of a Portsmouth citizen. The testimony of a neighbor. You can readily investigate it. The proof should convince you. Mr. Lemuel White, of 26 Bridge street, ex-conductor of the B. & M. R. R., says: "I had something wrong with my kidneys for five years; at first there were pains in the small of my back; then annoyances from the kidney sections set in and broke my rest at night. I was oppressed with languor and loss of energy. I thought from reading notices about Doan's Kidney Pills that they might help me and procured a box at Philbrick's pharmacy. They acted on my kidney right away. The urinary difficulty was the first to mend. When on my second box I could sit comfortably without experiencing that jerking of the limbs that every other remedy had failed to stop. I am confident that a better remedy does not exist."

centa. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the low clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH, LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR

20 High Street.

STANDARD BRAND. Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above cement in stock. Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works.

And has received the commendation of the Architect and Consumers' committee. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY JOHN R. ROUGHTON

7-20-4 10c CIGAR

LITTLE GOLD DUST

Havana filled 50 cigars are now having the largest sales in their history. Quality counts. For sale by all first class dealers.

E. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr., Manchester, N. H.

COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO., Commission Merchants

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

THE DAIRYMAN

A Colorado dairyman visited Holland, and he was full of eyes and kept his peepers open for the funny thing to be seen in the land of the Dutch. During winter the black and white cows are kept in the stable underneath the house in which the family lives. As he walked down the line of cows he noticed all of them as smooth coated and free from dirt or stain as in the summer in the fields. They are clean and groomed, and the white switches of their tails are washed as for some



H. H. WRIGHT, (State dairy commissioner of Iowa.)

special event. They yield milk almost as liberally as when in the fields. They have no drying up season, as cows in this country have in early winter. Before dropping a calf each one will have a few weeks' respite from giving milk, and then she will enter again with renewed impulse on the chief object of her existence.

What wonder that generations of such people should have produced a dairy cow that can be profitably kept even in winter and in so doing adding to her owner's wealth through every season of her existence? The cows are fed on hay and silage. The silage ration is usually from one to four pounds a day. To those that may be milking heavily or are reduced in strength from some other cause the refuse skim milk is usually fed.

Cottonseed meal is slowly coming into use. Indian corn meal is sometimes fed in the scarcity of other food, but it is not generally regarded with favor. In the quality of hay lies much of the secret of success in maintaining a liberal flow of milk through the winter months. It appears much like our swale grass, very much bleached in curing, and it does not strike an observer from this country as being nutritive or palatable. Every blade is eaten, and the cows always seem desirous for more. There is no waste for bedding.

The Water Question. The Pennsylvania station found that there was no advantage in having water constantly before the cows in the stable. Cows turned in the yard once a day made as good returns as those having constant access to water in the stable. Much more time is needed to keep cows clean in pens than in stalls, but less labor was required to care for the cows loose in pens than in stalls, and the larger amount of bedding would result in a larger manure pile. The milk of the cows standing in stalls had fewer bacteria in it than that of cows in pens.

Establishing a Dairy. If a man goes into the private dairy business with the intention of making a success of it, he should first see that his farm has the improvements necessary to carry on the business, says George W. Loomis in Kansas Farmer. If he has no suitable stable, he should build the necessary shelter. The stables should be warm and dry in the winter and should be well ventilated. He should have wells of pure water and ample barns for storing hay, grain, etc. Many dairymen find that the side wall materially adds to the profits of their business, for the succulent food during the winter greatly increases the flow of milk. In the private dairy the value of the hand separator can hardly be overestimated. Under the old system of setting about 20 per cent of the butter fat was lost but under the new system of separating only one-tenth of 1 per cent of butter fat is left in the skim milk. Thus we see there is a great difference between the two ways of getting the cream, and it has been proved that calves thrive well on skim milk. In stables are known where calves have been fed on skim milk and no grain and have made remarkable gains.

Grade Up the Herd. True dairy expansion involves the grading up of a herd not only by selection, but also by breeding. There is no question among intelligent stock breeders but that animals which have been bred and selected for years and even centuries along dairy lines are much better adapted to the economical production of dairy products than cows of no particular breeding. With all the feed and care that could be given a herd of common cows has averaged only 270 pounds of butter per annum. Herds of pure blood and high grade dairy animals are averaging as high as 350 to 400 pounds of butter. It is possible by selection to develop a herd of common cows to excellent producers in a comparatively short time.

COTTONSEED AS FEED.

An instructive Review of Experiments at Georgia Station.

Mr. Z. S. Hardin, dairy editor of the Louisville Farm and Home, in recently writing about cottonseed as a dairy feed, says:

"Professor Massey seems to be of the opinion that much of the sickness of cattle at the south is due to feeding so much cottonseed hulls and meal. This may be true, but it would seem that southern farmers have been a long time finding this out if it is true. It may be more a question of how the feeding is done rather than the amount fed. Cottonseed is a very concentrated food-stuff and should be always accompanied with sufficient hay or bulky fodder to give the stomach a mechanical chance to work up the meal or seed. Ruminants cannot comfortably handle meals and other concentrated feeds without some kind of bulky food to separate the meal in the stomach so the gastric juice can get at it.

"As there is a prevailing opinion at the south that cotton hulls are a cheap feed the Georgia station has been making some experiments along this line. A group of cows were fed seven days on 3,920 pounds ensilage, 2,240 pounds hulls, 420 pounds bran, 240 pounds cottonseed meal, the approximate value being \$16.70. The value of the butter made during the seven days was \$20.27; profit, \$3.48.

"Second period same cows seven days were fed 7,000 pounds ensilage; value, \$5.25; butter made, \$19.29; profit, \$14.04. Third period, same cows, seven days, 3,640 pounds hull, 500 pounds cottonseed meal; value, \$16.40; value of butter, \$23.64; profit, \$7.24. Fourth period, same cows, seven days, 5,040 pounds ensilage, 280 pounds cottonseed meal; value, \$7.28; value of butter, \$23.12; profit, \$15.84. These tests indicate that ensilage is the feed most to be relied on in that section.

"Give the above figures a close study and you cannot help coming to the conclusion that any man is only wasting his time and energy feeding cottonseed hulls to cows if milk is wanted. The cow is no more capable of making something out of nothing than a man is. She must have a sufficient quantity of good and nourishing food if she is expected to produce a profitable supply of milk. Hulls may help to keep her alive, but neither chemistry nor practice has a good word to say for this woody substance. Rather go to work right now and plan your silo, big or little, as you can afford to build.

"If you are poor, then put more energy into your determination. Make up your mind to begin now and get up the materials and to keep at it until you have got enough lumber together to build the box if it takes a whole year. Anything rather worth having is worth working and waiting for, and the more of this you have to do the more you will appreciate the thing after you get it. Ensilage is a long way the cheaper of all cow feeds both for winter and summer."

To Test Milk.

The United States agricultural department is preparing to make a test of a new Scotch milking machine which the inventor claims will milk six cows in twelve minutes. The apparatus can be attended by one man with power equal to one-half horse. The machine is said to be the most perfect yet produced. Major Alvord of the dairy division of the department estimates that it requires about 35,000 men, working ten hours a day each in the year, to milk the cows in the United States.

Looking Up Now.

Ten years ago the annual value of Minnesota's dairy products was but \$3,000,000. Today it is \$20,000,000. The business was then looked down upon. Today it is looked up to, says E. K. Slater. Separate the dairy department from the food department, divorce it from politics, give us a board of control in touch with the real conditions, place in their hands an increased appropriation, appoint additional inspectors and then watch the business grow.



We have all encountered the wise individual who doesn't want "any of your dirty creamery butter made by milk delivered by everybody," and insists upon eating clean, pure dairy butter. If the dairy butter is made from cream separated by a centrifugal separator, well and good; otherwise we will choose the "dirty creamery butter," says Creamery Journal. If some of these fanatics could be present at the creamery and see the separator washed their ideas might undergo a change. It is a fact that the centrifugal separator does cleanse and purify milk. Any one may be convinced of this fact by noting the "mud" or "slime" which accumulates in the separator bowl after separating what is apparently clean milk. This waste matter is the heaviest portion of the milk and collects on the outside of the separator bowl cavity and remains there, as no way is provided for its escape. The substances in the milk arrange themselves in the revolving bowl according to their specific gravity—the heaviest, or the dirt, being thrown to the outside.

What Makes Good Butter.

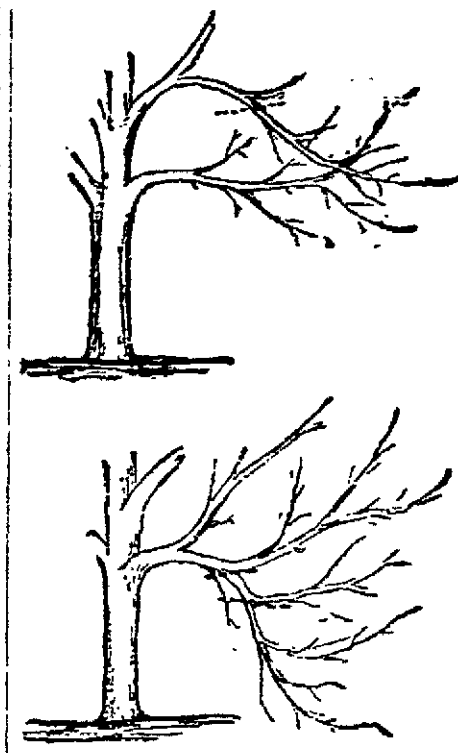
Good butter is not the result of any particular point of superior excellence, but a combination of all the details. In methods of management conditions vary so much that no one set of rules will be applicable in all cases. It is very important to do what is necessary to be done at the right time and in the right manner.

FARM GARDEN

PRUNING ORCHARDS.

Plain Instructions in the Art—The Last of Winter the Best Time.

Very familiar are the questions "How to prune?" and "When to prune?" Many orchardists have arrived at the conclusion that it is a very easy matter



FIGS. 1 AND 2

to prune too much and that it requires the greatest good judgment to prune just enough.

How to Prune.—1. Never cut away more wood than is necessary to obtain the end in view. Err on the side of cutting too little rather than too much, for if too much is taken off it cannot be replaced in many years. Large crops of fruit cannot be grown on trees with a few exposed branches. 2. Cut out all dead wood as soon as it is discovered. (Summer is a good time to do this, as dead branches can then be seen at a glance.) 3. If two branches rub together so as to injure one another, the weakest should be cut away. 4. If one branch rests on the top of another, as in Fig. 1, one should be removed. 5. Head back and thin out the top rather than cut off the lower branches to bring the fruit as low as possible on account of thinning, spraying and harvesting (see Fig. 2). 6. Never remove side branches if it can be avoided. If it must be done, cut as shown at B, Fig. 3, and cover the injured parts with two coats of linseed oil paint, gas tar or grafting wax. Cover all wounds over half an inch in diameter with one of the above preservatives. 7. Remove branches that are too low or resting on the ground.

When to Prune.—The winter is generally a time of most leisure to the farmer or orchardist, and it is a good time to prune, but if the work is done in the early part of the winter more care must be given to protecting the injured parts, for with the freezing and thawing of several months the cut surface will dry in very deeply, and the longer the exposure the greater the injury. If the work can be done the last of winter, just before growth begins, the injury will be but little. The above practice will apply about equally to the apple, pear and plum, but perhaps should be applied with some variations to the peach.—S. T. Maynard, Massachusetts.

FIG. 3

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Trolley Lines and Farms.

Some of the latest trolley road enterprises are likely to be of special benefit to small towns. Most of the earlier electric roads were built parallel to steam lines, connecting only the cities and large towns already provided with railroad facilities, and directly useful to such farmers only who happened to live on or near the line of the road. But most of the main towns being already connected, there is now a tendency to reach out and secure the business of the farming towns which have never had a railroad of any kind. Already in western Massachusetts, in Connecticut and in parts of Maine new roads are branching out in all directions, bringing new life to lonely communities and serving as feeders to the steam roads and the main street lines. Many new projects are not street lines at all, but go straight over the fields and meadows, making cuts and fillings when needed at considerable cost. Such lines are capable of high speed and regular service. Many a town will enjoy good passenger facilities and often a freight, mail and express service by the construction of an electric road where a steam road could never hope to do a paying business.—American Cultivator.

Time and the Land.

Time makes the father rich and the son poor is an old saying. Time makes the nitrogen in the soil available, and if I have nitrogen there I am going to put the time in and get it out, and if my boy wants more nitrogen he can put it in.—E. B. Voorhees, New Jersey.

Good For Vermont.

The Vermont legislature contains 135 farmers, and they have formed a permanent organization to look after the interests of farmers in legislation, with the usual officers and a county committee of three from each county.—Country Gentleman.

Mary Grady, The Fearless Woman Jailer

I used to be said that there were no women vikings, but a few months ago the skeleton of a woman buried with her horse and armor was found in Norway. The fact that the armor fitted the woman's skeleton "as though she had been melted and poured into it" proved beyond dispute that there were also women vikings, tremendous, fearless, full of fight.

The viking matter being settled for good and all, it remains for the United States today, twentieth century, to show a woman who is keeper and guard of a county jail—a jail, too, where characters as desperate as any in skins, both white and black, are imprisoned. That woman is Mary Grady, the official jailer of Talladega county, Ala. Talk of woman's weakness and helplessness and dependence! Great Mary Grady is 6 feet 4 inches tall and large and strong in proportion. Maybe she is the reincarnation of that same tremendous viking lady who was buried with her horse and armor in Norway so many centuries ago. At any rate, Mary Grady is brave, powerful and real enough to be anything that mortal can be, past, present or future.

In Talladega county the heroine is called "Molly Grady." A correspondent of the Sunny South prints an interview with her that ought to be read aloud at city women's club meetings. The story would be so refreshing.

The interviewer found that Molly Grady had had charge of Talladega jail six years, and no prisoner escaped during her term. She is "deeply in earnest," and that accounts for much of her greatness. The way she got her regular appointment was through frustrating an attempted jail delivery. That is so good a story it must be told by itself. Molly's brother, wrongfully accused, it turned out, was a prisoner in Talladega jail. Molly went repeatedly to see him. Once the man who was jailer at the time had to go to the village on an errand while Molly was at the prison. She could not get to her hill home because of a storm that was raging. It was after dark that the jailer started to the village. Molly had told him she would keep guard during his absence. The faith he had in her is evident, for he left her with the keys. At any moment she might have opened her brother's cell and let him walk out.

Molly stood guard in the night at the entrance to the prison. She heard a grating sound and a crash at the rear of the building. She sprang around there and saw a man just about to descend to the ground from a window.

"Halt, or I'll shoot!" roared Molly Grady. The man sneaked back in



MARY GRADY AT THE GATEWAYS.

again. She had no gun, but he did not know that. Molly's next move was to pass like a flash to her brother's cell and let him out, telling him to stand guard while she got help. The strange part of the story is that he did just what she told him. Through her wit, courage and loyalty the whole flock of jailbirds was prevented from escaping. After that it was only natural when a vacancy in the jailership occurred that Molly Grady should be invited to fill it. Talladega county ought to be very proud of its Molly Grady.

Not often prisoners test the mettle of the woman jailer. They know better. Once a big, ugly negro, with a face scarred by razor slashes, was imprisoned. She gave him an order one day. He gave her back talk and refused to obey. Instantly she unlocked the cell door and was on him like a lion. She gave him a thrashing that he will remember as long as he remembers anything earthly. From that day to this there is awe in his eye even when he looks at her, as though she were a being superhuman. She has a wonderful, compelling gray brown eye, with an eagle-like glance, as of one fearing nothing that lives.

She told the interviewer she applied the "water cure" to obstreperous prisoners, a modified water cure of her own devising. She says: "I just yank the sassy rascals out into the far end of the aisle and turn the hose on them. It does them good, soul and body."

And, after all, Molly Grady is human and woman. Her soul is as tender as it is large and fearless. She does all the cooking for the prisoners, and when they are ailing she pulls out her own purse and buys them delicacies that they need. Once she ran into a burning house and brought out a tiny baby when its own mother did not dare go after it. "Think of the little darling burning to death!" she said. Glorious Molly Grady!

MARY EDITH DAY.

SIMPLE SPRING MODELS.

Fashionable Materials of the Season. Exploited in Chic Styles.

The upper figure shows a tailor made costume of black and white pin check melange with black and white taffeta disks of varied sizes are applied with black and white silk top stitching. The Eton coat has a single piece back and is double breasted. The French blouse fronts fasten with heavy cut steel buttons. Straps, belt and collar are of the pearl gray silk with ap-



PLAIN BUT PERFECT STYLES.

plied disks and stitched border bands. The sleeves have two box plaits on the outer part, finishing with deep turn back cuff of the silk with scalloped edge.

The second model is carried out in smart eolienne crape of pastel reseda, color over soft taffeta. The skirt is circular, with a graduated circular flounce, above which, on skirt, are two bias folds attached by silk Mexican stitching. The skirt is pin tucked lengthwise in graduated yoke effect, and the flounce is tucked at top in groups that graduate to points. The waist opens at back and has a transparent yoke of bands of changeable reseda lousine attached by silk Mexican stitching over ivory white chiffon, outlined by an insertion of coffee colored cluny, also over chiffon. Below this the material is in pin tucks, graduated to points at back and front. The sleeves are tucked and trimmed with cluny lace—Vogue.

From a Literary Point of View

"Waldemar," said the young wife, meeting him at the door, "you are two hours later than usual. What detained you?"

Waldemar had been in attendance at a political caucus, but to tell the bald truth would shock her.

He decided to embellish it slightly.

What do women know of politics anyway?

"Necessary business, my dear," he replied. "I was detained by necessary business."

"What kind of business?"

"Well, it was what you might call public business. Something in the nature of reform, you know."

"What kind of reform?"

"Er—municipal reform. A lot of us got together to talk up certain matters that in our judgment need straightening."

"Where did you get together?"

"Where do you suppose, if not in my office?"

"I didn't know. Did you get the things straightened out?"

"Not altogether. We were merely deliberating."

"You smell of beer."

"Well, of course, some of the other fellows drank beer."

"In your office?"

"I mean, of course, they had been drinking beer."

"Your clothes smell of old tobacco."

"I came home in the smoking car. The other cars were all crowded."

"So long after the rush hour?"

She shook her head.

"Waldemar," she said, "judged solely on its literary merits, your first attempt at sustained fiction is a sorry failure. Take my advice and don't try it again."—Chicago Tribune.

The Massachusetts court engaged in hearing a suit over a five cent car fare must console itself with the thought of the mighty principle involved.

Mr. Ziegler is fitting out another expedition in the interest of science—that is, in the interest of the science of advertising.

If it were not for those frequent assurances of the Kaiser's burning friendship, we would hardly suggest it.

In the New Woman's Sphere

A SINGULAR case of attempted robbery occurred not long since. Two young women were riding in a cab near the dock of one of the great transatlantic steamer lines in New York. Wagons, street cars, pedestrians and carriages were mixed up in inextricable confusion. The two young women were richly and showily dressed. One of them, ungloved, displayed the fingers of each hand loaded to the knuckles with gorgeous rings. They were so numerous and they glittered so they gave the impression that the wearer had borrowed them from a jewelry shop in order to show them and herself off to the miscellaneous crowd at the steamer dock. The carriage containing the women was stopped by a blockade of vehicles. The beringed one rested her hands most complacently and admiringly in a position where they would be visible to all the world. Suddenly a boy of fifteen sprang at her with a large, open knife. He grabbed one of the hands and slashed the fingers across, cutting a tremendous gash. It is a horror to write and think of, but the young fiend was trying to cut her fingers off so he could get her rings. He was prevented before he finished the deed, but he came very near it. For the moment the sight of those gems, richer than anything he had ever seen, so close to him maddened him. A dreadful wretch? Oh, yes, of course. But what of the girl who made the tempting display merely to gratify her own vulgar vanity? For it is the extreme of vulgarity and imperfect breeding to display a load of valuable jewels outdoors in a miscellaneous herd of mortals, aside from the danger of it. To wear outdoors in a public crowd any garment or ornament that glaringly attracts attention is in the worst possible taste, and it is something no high bred woman ever does.

A certain woman is tramping up and down the land lecturing on "Home Is Woman's Place." Then why does not this woman stay there?

A disgruntled thinker says that man is a bundle of prejudices and woman a bundle of superstitions.

There is no shuffling or dodging in the attitude of President James of the Northwestern university at Evanston in the matter of coeducation. He comes out calmly and candidly in favor of it and says the American policy is to give woman as full opportunity as man for higher education. Then he calls attention to the necessity for two entirely separate and equally equipped sets of college buildings, where the sex line is drawn among students. He says it will be a long time ere the American people can afford to erect two such sets of buildings for every scholastic institution; then he adds, "Nor will such a duplication of educational facilities ever be justified by the fancied evils of coeducation." Let us not forget that President Edmund J. James, Ph. D., LL. D., of the Northwestern university is in favor of justice to women and says so.

Here is precisely what might be expected in a city like New York, whose mayor and superintendent of education distinctly discriminate against women: An order was issued that high school girls who wished to enter the training school for teachers in Brooklyn should be subjected to a physical examination, that it might be ascertained whether they were healthy enough to undertake the profession they proposed for themselves. And the physicians that were to examine them were to be men. Now, how does this strike the really enlightened portion of the American people, who are mostly outside of New York city?

An interesting discussion has been started on the question, "Shall wives forgive deserting husbands?" Here is the correct answer: "Let each deserted wife find out for certain whether her husband would forgive her and take her back in case she deserted him for awhile. Then, if she is dead sure he would, and if she still is fond enough of him to try him again, let her forgive him."

A tightly laced woman cannot stoop over to put on her own overshoes? Well, neither can a fat man. I have watched one try it.

Whenever you see the name of United States Senator Teller of Colorado, recall that he was nominated for his high office this time by a woman member of the legislature in a state where women vote for every officer, presidential electors included, and that the woman who did it is Hon. Alice M. Rubie.

Many women have a sort of warmed over tone in their voices when they endeavor to be polite and cordial to their friends and acquaintances.

The last national convention of the western labor unions and Western Federation of Miners at Denver passed a resolution endorsing woman suffrage and recommending its adoption in all the states. Now let us see what the eastern labor unions will do.

If you see a young lady sitting particularly erect, correct and graceful, do not infer from it that she is necessarily a physically trained "new girl" who carries herself perfectly. The young lady may be only trying to live up to a new corset.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

WE CANNOT DO WHAT WE LIKE WITH OUR OWN

By CHARLES M. SCHWAB, President of the United States Steel Corporation



It is our bounden duty to assist those in need. Philosophy which says we can do what we like with our own is false. Human society is so interwoven that the strong should lend a helping hand to the weak.

PEOPLE MAY HAVE THEIR OWN THEORIES AS TO THE BEST WAY OF HELPING THE POOR, BUT OUR PRIMARY DUTY IS TO HELP THEM AND RELIEVE IMMEDIATE WANTS; THEN THEORIZE ALL YOU PLEASE. THE MAN WHOSE STOMACH IS EMPTY ISN'T IN A PHYSICAL CONDITION TO LISTEN TO A HIGH FORM OF CHRISTIANITY.

We have no degraded poor in the United States, such as I have seen in Europe, but we have many poor. There should be always money enough to help them. Benevolent associations ought to be so well organized that no one should want.

THE EARTH PRODUCES ENOUGH FOR ALL IF IT WERE PROPERLY DISTRIBUTED.

Probably the best kind of help one can give is to aid children. Give them pleasure, bring sunshine into their lives, teach them to see that the good things in this world are for them as well as for others. Thus they will be encouraged to take a rosy view of life. A youth who has hope and courage can accomplish much.

There should be no children so poor as to be left without the ordinary enjoyments of life suitable to their age. I fear what little I do for children is influenced by a selfish motive, because it will give me the highest form of pleasure. I like to help children, probably because I have none of my own. The children of a people are the mainstay of a nation. They should be its hope, its pride; their welfare is the nation's welfare.

AN EMPTY PRETENSION—THE MONROE DOCTRINE

By ADOLF WAGNER, Professor of Political Economy of Berlin University

THE Monroe doctrine is an empty pretension, behind which is neither energetic nor actual power. Scarcely could such a doctrine be forced upon a conquered people after extraordinary victories. No people and no great ruler ever proclaimed such a doctrine. Neither England nor Russia nor Napoleon, at the height of his power, ever made a similar pretension. BUT NOT EVEN THE UNITED STATES' PREDOMINANT INTERESTS ARE BEHIND THIS UNHEARD OF ASSUMPTION. South America is neither geographically nor historically so allied with North America and the United States as to justify such a pretension even from a North American standpoint.

It is only the divisions of European politics and lack of insight into and recognition of the solidarity of the interests of middle, western and southern Europe, which hitherto has been and WILL REMAIN the chief seats of human civilization, that explain why Europe, why Germany even, takes this empty pretension into consideration, for every European country's practical, political course will naturally depend wholly upon its interest and accordingly upon considerations of strength. Therefore, any binding engagement in advance regarding this pretentious doctrine appears to be a wrong policy.

Aside from some technical and business spheres what has the United States yet done of importance for the real civilization of the world? Middle, western and southern Europeans, hold yourselves together against the east as well as the far west. That seems to me to be THE ONLY RIGHT ANSWER TO THE MONROE PRETENSIONS. The Germanic people should not act against, but should act with, the Romanic peoples. That would serve the true interests of the civilization of the world.

IMMIGRATION SHOULD BE RESTRICTED

By WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Commissioner of Immigration

I AM of the opinion that before long the necessity will be realized of enacting a law the effect of which will be to exclude all persons who are not physically vigorous and whose presence will tend to lower our standard of living or civilization. This would enable the government without legislative discrimination against any nationality to meet the situation arising upon the approach of a period of industrial depression or when a stream of undesirable immigration sets in from particular sections in Europe, the certain effect of which, if unchecked, will be to dilute and debase the elements which in the past have made this country great.

ALIENS HAVE NO INHERENT RIGHT TO COME HERE, and if the American people, as I think it does, wishes to exclude from the country generally undesirable people, even though they do not come within the range of specific disabilities, and those who will be obviously unfit for American citizenship, I fail to see why it should not do so. We should see to it that our rapid growth is not at the expense of national character. However we may have looked upon this matter in the past, it is, on account of our own present large population, of the changed character of the immigration and of the efforts of interested persons to induce people to come here who would otherwise never think of doing so, full time for us to protect ourselves and our institutions by whatever means may be appropriate.

BASEBALL TALK.

"Fans" on Anxious Seat-Southern Trips—Harry Pulliam.

The "fans" are now awaiting expectantly the end of "Play Ball." The teams of the various leagues are rapidly getting into form in their preliminary games, and owing to the fact that almost every organization in the National and American leagues has arranged southern practice trips, the playing at the opening of the championship campaign should be of a very high standard. A few weeks in a warm climate just before the ball tossing season opens is a wonderful aid to the players. The pitchers particularly receive benefit. They are thus enabled to clear the cobwebs from their brains and to limber up those hand, arm and shoulder joints that every year persist in getting rusty.

The southern trip is expensive; don't make a mistake on this point. The average cost of this preliminary move is about \$4,000. The teams that take them, however, always profit because they are sure to start their season with a rush and a dash that sweep their stay at home competitors off their feet.

A comparatively young man who is attracting a large share of public mention these days is Harry Pulliam, the successor of "Uncle" Nick Young as president of the National league. Pulliam was once a newspaper writer, but he finally entered the world of baseball doings, and through interest taken in him by certain influential magnates he has risen to the highest position the national game can award.

Pulliam is by no means a figurehead. Hints to the effect that he would prove to be nothing more than a tool for two or three club owners have no cause for existence whatever. He has plenty of hustle and bumble, and his personality is strong. He will use the full authority of the league president's position without fear or favor.

That Pulliam means to show the rank and file of the game that he is "it" was evidenced recently when he asked the National league dictators at their last conference in New York to grant him such power over the players as would enable him to preserve order at all times on the field and to discipline any player that violated the regulations of the league. This privilege was unanimously voted to Pulliam, and it was also decided that no club should be allowed to pay the fines of an offending player and that no man should receive salary while under suspension.

The National season begins April 15 and the American five days later. Er-



PRESIDENT HARRY PULLIAM.

ery team in both leagues is scheduled to play 150 games. The campaign begins early, but is cut short at the end to permit the playing of championship matches between clubs in rival cities and to give ample time for the arrangement of a series of championship games between the winning teams of the major leagues.



George Bothner, the world's champion lightweight wrestler, is training a big German mat performer to meet Tom Jenkins of Cleveland. The Teuton's name is Andrew Kroner. He is a phenomenally strong man and under Bothner's instruction should show up well against Jenkins.

Andreas Anderson, a Swede, with a European reputation as a wrestler, is now in New York looking for matches in the heavyweight class.

While it is not necessary for the man wrestling for health to train rigorously, he should observe certain simple regulations in regard to his habits of living. Above all, he should be careful about his breathing. No pains should be spared to develop capacious lungs.

FRENCH POLO CHALLENGE.

Another International Series of Games Proposed.

The defeat administered by the English polo players to the American players in England last year has evidently given the French polo experts the idea that they are also the Yankee players' masters at the game. They have just sent a letter to this country offering to meet the American team in an international series of games the first week in June, the competition to take place in Paris. The Frenchmen offer to pay the transportation of ponies and also the expenses of the visiting team, to include a stay of a month.

It is not likely that a team will be sent from this country to meet the Frenchmen, as it is expected that a team of English players will visit this country to meet the Americans in a series of games for the world's championship.

EASTER MILLINERY.

A Wealth of Flowers, Beautiful Straws, Laces and Plumes.

Milliners are at the height of their supreme power. Never before has a future of more picturesque, charming and becomingness been heralded in the Easter display of the shops. The caprices of the goddess of the mode have taken a charming turn toward originality and grace, and a becoming style for every type of beauty is to be found. One is fascinated by the good taste and simplicity of the finest models, although luxuriousness and costliness appear in the making and trimming. The diversity of expression in each modiste's creative talent produces a perfect wealth of novelties. The new lace straw, effecting a bright and silky appearance, composes many quaintly trimmed hats turned up sharply behind and garnished with a cache peigne of flowers. A tulle straw chapeau of unusually large proportions trimmed with black ribbon velvet has a director's fashionable brim, decorated with rosettes of black ribbon velvet, finished by center ornaments having loose falling pompons of finely plaited straw.

Other curious straws depict moss, each strand of the green, soft, fluffy cut straw worked ingeniously to form broad, flat shapes, much smaller than last season's toques, trimmed with exquisite roses, foliage or fruit.

Tulle twisted with pompadour silk and ribbon velvet, interlacing with wonderfully shaded strands of straw, combines singularly original and pretty hats.

Gulpure and a thick kind of yak lace, bordered with velvet and decorated with soft long plumes and kittings of mousseline, together with rosettes of tulle, are equally smart for reception headgear. A soft supple straw in all colors, plaited and quilted into original gariture, will be a popular trimming in itself for toques completed with an upstanding black and white osprey in front.

Extraordinary workmanship produced in delightfully harmonizing colors is



TURBAN IN PALE BLUE SATIN STRAW

fashioned in the latest mode. The color scheme displays rich reds, from deep claret and bright cerise to the soft pastel pink and rose, and promises to combine many becoming novelties for demiseason wear, while green and blue will be fair rivals for an unusually large number of white and burnt straw examples. The richest tones of amber and orange, shading off to a pale yellow, also figure conspicuously in the season's novelties.

Some of the new round flat Breton hats, the latest outcome of the Breton sailor, turning off the face, are very stylish. One, in palest blue straw, has the very flat crown encircled with cerise satin loops, supplemented by an empire wreath of green leaves.

The hat illustrated is in the order of the three cornered turbans that promise to be among the favorites. This particular one is carried out in pale blue satin straw, the only trimming being the broad brown quill thrust through the front, finished off with a rosette of the straw.

A charming poppy red straw comes down well over the face and turns up sharply at the back, the crown encircled with a band of black velvet, while clusters of shaded geraniums are placed each side, with more at the back.

Good Pork.

If pork be young, the skin is thin and the lean will break when plucked. If damp and clammy, it is not considered good. Small kernels in the fat condemn pork. They indicate that it is diseased.

High Lights of Fashion.

The line so dear to the Parisienne is by no means lost in the exceedingly popular idea for fullness in skirts, for a close fitting hip is still preserved, notwithstanding gathings, plaits and tucks.

Smart walking costumes with killed skirts and short jackets have found a becoming complement in the new jaunty small toque entirely composed of plaited silken straw simply garnished with quills, ribbon or killed straw.

Gathers, as used by the best gown builders, appear only in suitable materials, such as silky canvas, velveteen, crape or mousseline, and these pretty transparent fabrics veil handsome broadened silks.

Close fitting, short banded jackets have been largely prepared for the spring, and these will be worn by the knowing ones, while for the multitude the sack rules supreme.

A lending fashion note is pompadour, and there are innumerable materials—silk, delaines, cottons and muslins—to be had, covered with tiny flowers.

Very fetching skirt waist sailor hats are made of butcher's linen trimmed with embroidered batiste lace and satin ribbon.

The flower toque makes its reappearance with its shape wider and bolder than formerly.

"Punched out" laces and open lace embroidery are greatly to the fore.

FRUIT & FLOWERS

A NEW ROSE.

It Blooms Spring and Fall, is of Superb Color and Fragrant.

This promising new type of rose blooms early in the season and again in the fall and is considered one of the most promising roses of recent introduction. It is a good grower, making firm, well ripened wood to its tips. It has a green, glossy foliage, somewhat



NEW ROSE SUN OF GOLD.

fragrant. The buds are of a yellowish hue, and the flowers are frequently four inches in diameter. The color is superb, varying from gold to orange yellow, and reddish gold and shaded nasturtium red. In fragrance it reminds one of primroses.—American Agriculturist.

The Business Way.

My favorite way of growing strawberries is in matted rows. This is the business method. I set my plants far enough apart so that I get just plants enough for the runners to make a good matted row with a good patch left between each two rows. This avoids the necessity of cutting out many runners. In small gardens I sometimes set plants closer together, say fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the rows and the rows two feet apart. In that case the plants must be kept down to single stools. This requires very close attention as to the removal of the runners. The plants will run, usually with great persistence, and the runners must be removed just as persistently to avoid trouble. These single plants give a superior lot of berries, especially berries of large size. But for quantity the matted row is far ahead, and we get good berries too.—T. Greiner in Farm and Fireside.

How to Set Dewberries.

Dewberry plants should be set six feet apart. A good plan is to run the rows six feet apart and then cross at right angles, with rows the same distance apart. Right in the check, where the cross comes, the plant can be set, spreading out the roots well. Raspberries, blackberries and grapes can all be set this way. Plants or vines set this way can be plowed both ways and hoed almost entirely dispensed with in cultivating the crop. A good way to apply manure or fertilizer to plants set this way is to drill it in the open furrow on the four sides of the plant and cover with earth. About the same manure can be used on dewberries, blackberries and grapes as on the strawberries.—American Gardening.

The Carnation.

The carnation has of late years become a flower of vast importance, and it seems a question of rivalry between the carnation and the rose for supremacy. Carnations have new soil, and if a newly broken up piece of land is available it will always pay to use it for this purpose. Set out the plants in straight rows, with good strong labels to each sort to avoid confusion. The ground should be frequently hoed and kept free from weeds. Care should be taken, however, not to go too deep. Later on a mulching of old and well decomposed manure should be put between the rows. It will greatly assist in retaining the moisture. If the weather becomes very dry, one good watering will be found better than ten sprinklings.

The Seed Flat.

An excellent box in which the seeds for early flowers can be sowed is about 18 inches long, 15 inches wide and 3½ inches deep. This box can be placed in a window beside the cutting box. A good soil for the seed box is made of three-fourths siddy loam and one fourth sand. This mixture gives a soil that drains well and does not run together after it has been watered a few times.

In this box can be sowed pansy, verbenas, petunia, snapdragon, sweet alyssum, Salvia splendens or seeds of any other similar plants that will stand transplanting and are desired for early blooming. Enough plants can be grown in a box of this size to supply a good sized flower garden.

The Automobile and the Florist.

In consequence of increased rates by express companies for the carriage of flowers the florists near New York are considering the undertaking of transporting their products to market themselves. American Garden believes that the automobile florist, as expressed from Jersey growers to the New York trade is not a remote possibility, but a near probability.

GEMS IN VERSE

Where Did It Go?

Where did yesterday's sunset go
When it faded down the hills so low
And the good give him and the purple light
Like an army with banners passed from sight?

Will its flash go into the goldenrod,
Its thrill into the purple aster's nod,
Its crimson into the poppy's crown,
And the autumn glow, begin from now?

Deeper than flower fields sank the glow
Of the silent pageant passing slow.

It flashed all night in memory a dream:
It thrilled in the folding lush of prayer;
It glided into a poet's song,
It is settling still in a poet's room.

It changed by the fire alone can see
To the shifting lights of a mystic fire,
And in resurrections of faith and hope
The glory died on the shining slope.

For it left its light on the hills and seas
That rim a thousand memories.
—W. C. Gannett in Washington Post.

My Mother's Good Old Times.
On my head the frost is gathering with
The limning of the years;
On my features are the records of a thousand
Hopes and fears;
In my cheeks the blood is written that
Which forty years ago
Would have made my being tingle with
A wild, exultant glow;

But, alas, within my spirit there's a
Ever present ache,
For the old corn beef and cabbage that
My mother used to make.

I remember when I wandered o'er the
Hills in boyish glee,
And the dinner horn's loud echo brought
No boding thoughts to me;
I was young, and I was happy, and my
Stomach never went back to me.

On a single proposition that my teeth
Would dare attack!
Never thought I of dyspepsia as I charged
The rich cup,
And the old corn beef and cabbage that my
Mother used to make.

All the years I've sought the dollar, struggled
Upward slow and sure,
With my pocket growing wealthy and my
Stomach growing poor;
Every year I find my table more with
Luxuries replete;

Every year I find that fewer are the
Things that I can eat,
Till the pathway back to childhood often-
times I yearn to take
To the old corn beef and cabbage that my
Mother used to make.

Each In His Own Tongue.
A fire, must and a planet,
A crystal and a cell,
A jellyfish and a salmon,
And caves where the cave men dwell,
Then a sense of law and beauty
And a face turned from the cloud—
Some call it evolution,
And others call it God.

A haze on the far horizon,
The infinite, tender sky,
The ripe, rich tints of the cornfields
And the wild geese sailing high,
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the goldenrod—
Some call it autumn,
And others call it God.

Like the tide on a crescent sea beach,
When the moon is new and thin,
Into our hearts high yearnings
Come welling and surging in,
Come from the mystic ocean,
Whose rim no foot has trod—
Some call it intuition,
And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty,
A mother starved for her brood,
Soldiers drinking the blackcock
And Jesus on the road;
The million who, humble and nameless,
The straight, hard pathway trod—
Some call it consecration,
And others call it God.

Winning.
Do you wish the world were better?
Let me tell you what to do:
Set a watch upon your actions;
Keep them always straight and true.
Rid your mind of selfish motives;
Let your thoughts be clean and high.
You can make a little Eden
Of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser?
Well, suppose you make a start
By accumulating wisdom
As you pass along the way.
Do not waste one page on folly;
Live to learn and learn to live.
If you want to give men knowledge,
You must get it ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happier?
Then remember day by day
Just to scatter seeds of kindness
As you pass along the way.
For the pleasures of the many
May be oftentimes traced to one
As the hand that plants an acorn
Shelters armies from the sun.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Room at the Top.
There's ever a crowd in the valley,
For the lower a soul descends
The more it finds of the smaller minds
That seek but their own selfish ends.
There's companionship in the valley,
With others your lot is thrown,
But the man who tries for the larger prize
Must travel the heights alone.

He must make for himself a pathway,
Where no other foot e'er trod,
Till he grows complete in contentment
And self-reliance is his god.
As he learns to walk with God,
There is glory upon the mountain,
Though the summit is cold and bleak,
Yet the radiant burst of the dawn falls
First on the heights alone.
Like a blowing rose on the peak.
Then dare the paths of the mountain,
Oh, spirit with godlike fire,
Whose depths are stirred by an inward word
To struggle and to aspire.
Be not content with the sluggish
In the valley of life as school
And try no hard the adage old,
"There's always a room at the top."
—J. A. Edgerton in Denver News.

Schooldays.
Lord, let me make this rule:
To think of life as school
And try no hard the adage old,
"There's always a room at the top."
—J. A. Edgerton in Denver News.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.
WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.
A Guide for Visitors and Members.
OAK CREST, NO. 4, E. K. B.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St.
Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.
Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charles, Noble Chief; Fred Heiser, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank J. Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Hermit; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, G. of M.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. M.
Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each month.
Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Councilor; John Hooper, Vice Councilor; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester E. Odiorne, Inductus; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Hersum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE
Bowdoin Square, Boston,
HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.
C. L. Yorke & Co.
ALSO PROPRIETORS
BOSTON TAVERN
FIREPROOF.
Rooms from \$1.00 Up

Old India Pale Ale
Homstead Ale
AND
Nourishing Stout
Are specially brewed and bottled by
THE FRANK JONES Brewing Co.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Ask your Dealer or them.
BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS
The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
MARCH 26.

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THE WEATHER.

Washington, March 25.—Forecast for New England: Fair Thursday and Friday; fresh west to southwest winds.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE
HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 p. m., 12:00 to 2:00 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 2002-2.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1903.



CITY BRIEFS.

Again the dust. It will soon be fly time. Gertrude Coghlan tonight. March winds are with us today. Las Palmas Cigars at Stith Ban. Everybody was glad to see the sun again.

It looks like early fishing this spring. The basketball season is nearing its close.

The baseball writers are beginning to earn their money.

Heavy overcoats were generally resumed on Wednesday.

The Dartmouth students are expected home next week.

Look at your two dollar bills. A clever counterfeit is out.

April, with her mingled smiles and tears, will soon be here.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

Church socials and Easter sales are of frequent occurrence.

The weather on Wednesday had all the characteristics of March.

There has been a large advance sale for Quincy Adams Sawyer.

At present the Portsmouth coal trade is practically at a standstill.

The chill in the air last night awakened slight memories of winter.

The farmers are complaining of too much rain, especially in the lowlands.

Sporting goods are beginning to occupy a conspicuous place in the store windows.

The paramount question just now is—will your winter underwear stand one more wash?

Come to think of it, this is a good time to buy thermometers—they will be going up soon.

One of the hardest things to give up during Lent is thirty dollars for the inevitable Easter hat.

Today the five years' embargo against fishing on many New Hampshire ponds and lakes will expire.

Jake Smith of Newburyport, the quarter-mile runner of Dartmouth, has decided to remain at Hanover.

Three extra coal trains came over the Portsmouth railway line this morning.—Manchester Mirror, Wednesday.

Croup instantly relieved. Dr. Thomas' Eucalyptic Oil. Perfectly safe. Never fails. At any drug store.

One man who brings maple syrup to the city says that he will not make more than a third as much syrup as last year.

The Herald prints too much local news to be confined to two pages or three. Look on every page and then you won't miss any of it.

The cost of running the Boston and Maine system the past winter was many thousands of dollars larger than that of most winters.

That poet who sends us an "Ode to the Easter Bonnet" is evidently not a married man. Else he would have inadvertently spelled it "owed."

The gang of Italians who are at work on the Dover, Elliot and York Beach railway are rushing the job along quite rapidly at the present time.

Victor Place, captain of last year's Dartmouth football team, is negotiating with Syracuse university, and may be a member of that institution's football team next season.

At the ninth annual session of the New Hampshire grand lodge, New England Order of Protection, in Manchester on Wednesday, Willis B. Mathes of this city was elected trustee.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Thomas Gannon Is Wanted In
Haverhill For Robbery.Fell In Clutches Local Police Officers
This Morning.

Was Trying to Dispose of a Lot of Tobacco at Half Cost.

In the capture this forenoon of Thomas Gannon, alias Robert Wain, the local police think they have made a catch of considerable importance.

They claim that Gannon was wanted by the Haverhill, Mass. police for a robbery committed in that city last summer. A Wakefield woman being the victim.

Gannon was arrested at the Creek this forenoon, while trying to dispose of a couple of large boxes of Pride of Virginia smoking tobacco.

He told the officers that the goods had been given him to dispose of by a commercial traveler, who resides in Brockton, Mass.

As the wholesale price of the tobacco is \$1.80 a box and Gannon was only asking \$1.00, the police thought the discount rather large for honest profit and took their man to the station.

It is thought that the tobacco was taken from some freight car and Station Agent Grant has been asked to see if all his car seals are intact.

FREIGHT HANDLERS QUIT.

Request For Higher Wages Refused And They Promptly Cease Work.

The agreement between Station Agent Flagg F. Grant and the freight handlers in the Boston and Maine yard came to an end on Wednesday and in the afternoon the men went out on strike.

Superintendent Winslow T. Perkins of the Eastern division replied to Mr. Grant's communication of Monday, refusing the freight handlers' request for higher wages and the latter immediately informed the men of the superintendent's decision.

The freight handlers at once quit work.

When the demands were first presented, the station agent prevailed upon his dissatisfied employees to remain until Mr. Perkins, who was ill, could have an opportunity to consider their claims. The men consented to this and remained at work until yesterday, when the unfavorable reply was received.

MASTER PLUMBERS ORGANIZE.

The Master Plumbers of the city met on Wednesday evening and organized as follows:

President—John P. Sweetser.

First Vice President—W. E. Paul.

Second Vice President—James Barrett.

Secretary and Treasurer—Fred L. Wood.

The schedule of wages recently submitted by the Plumbers' union was discussed and a committee appointed to confer with a like committee from the Plumbers' union and see if an amicable agreement could not be reached.

TAKEN TO HOSPITAL.

The police ambulance was brought into use again this afternoon to convey a sick man from the Andrew Sherburne farm at the Plains to the Cottage hospital. Dr. Eastman was the attending physician.

MUST BE SELLING UP THERE.

Officer Smith found Jennie Leslie wandering about on Washington street intoxicated yesterday and

took her to the police station. This is the fourth woman that has been arrested here within the past four days charged with drunkenness.—Dover Democrat.

ANOTHER CUT IN COAL.

Will Come When the April Schedule Goes Into Effect.

The April rate of anthracite coal, given to Boston wholesalers, has been announced to be fifty cents a ton less than the present schedule.

This will bring a proportionate reduction in the retail price, but that price will not be affected immediately, as it will be well towards the middle or last of the month before coal bought at the April rate can be received here. It is said that there will probably be no drop at any rate until April 1.

Beginning April 1 and continuing during that month the operators have decided to make the price of broken anthracite, free on board at New York, \$4.25 a ton, and that of egg, stove and chestnut \$4.50. This is fifty cents a ton higher than April prices last year.

Coastwise freights are now seventy-five cents a ton to Boston, and it is generally thought they will remain at that figure during April.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

Judge Advocate Lemly, who visited the navy yard on Wednesday, came here to decide upon the site for the new Naval prison. During the afternoon he carefully inspected Seavey's island and decided upon the location for the new prison.

Captain George F. F. Wilde, U. S. N., will be relieved as captain of this naval station on April first. It is now thought that Captain R. M. S. McKenzie, at present on waiting orders, will take Captain Wilde's place here as captain of the yard.

Civil Engineer Luther E. Gregory, U. S. N., now on special duty in Annapolis, will return to his duties at this yard next week.

Carpenter W. F. Stevenson, U. S. N., is visiting relatives in Kittery, previous to his departure to join the U. S. S. Chicago.

NO GETTING AROUND IT.

There is no getting around the fact that in less than five years, if the present lobster slaughter does not cease, this delicacy will be extinct. While the demand is increasing each year, the ability of the lobster to replenish its falling ranks is constantly growing less and less.

GOING TO PENNSYLVANIA.

Bert Wilbur of Greenland, the well known baseball player, who was with the Newports last season, has signed to play with a team in the Pennsylvania State league the coming season.

A HANDSOME SOUVENIR.

The local members of the state legislature have received large framed photographs of both houses, and also the governor and staff. It makes a handsome souvenir.

GOOD RENTS SCARCE.

Good rents—especially those that let for a moderate price—are exceedingly scarce in the city the present spring, and house seekers are having a hard time.

DIED AT BRENTWOOD.

Word was received on Wednesday of the death of John Campbell of New Castle at Brentwood. He was fifty-five years old and leaves a wife.

GOOD FOR THE "CHINKS."

The Chinese laundry men say they are not to make an advance in prices. Rates will continue just the same with them.

FAKES DIE

FACTS LIVE!

THE EMERSON PIANO

Has been before the American public fifty-four years.

H. P. MONTGOMERY,

—AGENT—

6 PLEASANT ST.

PERSONALS.

W. Scott Smith of Washington is visiting in this city.

Charles B. Downs is restricted to his home by a severe attack of the mumps.

Charles Dondero is passing several days with friends in Boston and Newburyport.

Fireman William Winn of Conductor Garland's train is enjoying a few days' vacation.

Arthur Lewis of Walpole, Mass., is visiting his grandfather, Hon. Moses H. Goodrich of Vaughan street.

Motorman Granville Blake has been called to his home in Milan by the serious illness of his parents.

Capt. Charles Perkins of the Portsmouth Navigation company is passing a few days at his home in Ogunquit.

Mrs. L. M. Grover of Pawtucket, R. I., has been called home by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Philip E. Woods of Maplewood avenue.

Charles Tucker, a popular employee of the Portsmouth Shoe company, who has been ill at his home in Elhot nearly all winter, is slowly recovering.

Philip N. Sargent, a former resident of Kittery, died in Philadelphia today (Thursday) from appendicitis. He was the oldest son of Redford A. and Ella L. Sargent.

George Lane has returned from Lynn, Mass., where he has been the guest, for a few days of Manager Elmer F. Frisbee of the Company B basketball team, who is now employed in that city.

Rev. William Reed of Cape Cod, Me., son-in-law of Rev. George W. Gile of this city, received word a few days ago of a serious accident, by a fall, to his father, and has since been at his parent's bedside. Mrs. Reed is at the parsonage here during her husband's absence.

THE FISH MARKET.

Shad are in the local fish markets, but the price is high. In a couple of weeks everyone can buy them. Her- ring have been common all winter and now alewives can be had if you have the price. Halibut is plenty and the price very reasonable; in fact, cheaper than for several years.

Several of the markets have been holding special sales on this delightful epicurean delicacy.

PORTLAND Y. M. C. A. WON.

The Boston University basketball team, which gave the Woods Bros' five an exciting game in this city on Tuesday evening, was defeated in Portland on Wednesday evening, by the Portland Y. M. C. A. team. The score was 43 to 15.

Manager Charles J. Ramsdell of the Oceanic house, Isles of Shoals, was in town today. Mr. Ramsdell leaves shortly on a trip to Chicago and Kansas City in the interests of his hotel.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Rev. A. W. Sturs will speak at the Advent Christian church on Friday evening, March 27, at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Sturs is a good speaker, and comes well recommended. All are invited.

BUILDING AT RYE.

The Edward Perkins Lumber company is doing a rushing business at their mill. They are building a large house at Rye Beach and have a contract for another.—Newburyport News.

STILL ALARM.

The Chemical engine was called to a house on Tanner Court early this morning, by a lively chimney fire. The fire was quickly extinguished with trifling loss.

PLEASING EASTER SALE.

Successful Affair In Vestry Of Court Street Christian Church.

A pleasing Easter sale took place on Wednesday evening in the vestry of the Court street Christian church, held under the auspices of the Ladies' Benevolent society, and the Young Peoples' Social union.

The decorations, which were under the supervision of Miss Grace M. Kennison, consisted of festoons of green and white crepe paper, each table bearing these colors. The ladies of the two organizations wore white waists with green bows to carry out the color scheme.

In the centre of the vestry was a heart shaped table bearing a liberal supply of Easter remembrances. Mrs. Ichabod G. Griffin was in charge.

Cut flowers and potted plants were sold by Misses Florence Hatch, Emily and Josephine Pearce.

The candy booth was lighted by cut glass lamps and candelabra, and attended by Miss Alice M. Downs, Miss S. Alberta Rugg and Miss Hortense Shannon.

The fancy table was under the supervision of Mrs. Frank H. Gardner and Mrs. Fred B. Coleman.

Aprons were sold by Mrs. J. Warren Prior, Mrs. Thomas R. Martin, Mrs. Charles E. Hatch.

The